The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

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What the New-York Sun Thinks of Horace Greeley.

An editorial in the *Sun* of April 15, headed "Hamilton Fish instead of Horace Greeley as Minister to England," written in answer to a letter from a correspondent, thus expresses Mr. Dana's opinion of Horace Greeley as a diplomatist and a man:

After speaking ironically of Mr. Fish, and of "greatly shaken faith in Horace Greeley's ability to fill the office (of Minister) satisfactorily," he accuses Mr. Greeley of having contributed to the passage of the Tweed Charter. "This," Mr. Dana goes on to say, "he did unintentionally; though it looked to the destruction of the Republican Party, *with which all his political hopes are identified*," (italicised by the TIMES.) Charging that Mr. Greeley is "unpossessed of any diplomatic genius whatever." He says: "If he cannot meet Tweed at Albany without being converted into a virtual and unconscious supporter of the very cause he went there to overthrow, how could he cope with Clarendon in London? And in his hands would not the Alabama claims probably be settled to the advantage of England alone?

As for the free-love revelations of the McFarland trial, we do not allow them to affect our estimate of Horace Greeley's personal character. He may be entangled in a position of seeming sympathy with free love by the acts of designing men and women who surround him and delude his too-confiding nature. Indeed, he has generally been the victim of loose imposters."

Letter from Ex-Congressman Axtell—His Hearty Indorsement of Grant.

A letter from Hon. Samuel B. Axtell, for two terms the influential and able Democratic member of Congress for the San Francisco district, in which he takes strong ground in favor of Grant and Wilson, is published in the Akron (Ohio) *Beacon*. Mr. Axtell says: "It is true, as you imagine, that I have not sold out to the Cincinnati cabal, nor have I stood the Baltimore transfer. I have voted with the Democratic Party for more than twenty years, but this is the first time I was ever invited by them to vote for a political opponent upon a platform formed by political opponents. At that point I deem that party allegiance ceases; and being free to choose, I find myself limited to two candidates. Of these two I have had most opportunity to observe Gen. Grant. I saw something of him as General of the Army, acting Secretary of War under Johnson, and during the first two years of his Presidency. He was the same man all the time; cool, self-reliant and well posted upon men and measures. I am sure he is truthful and consistent. I am sure he can be known as well in the dark as in the light. Undoubtedly he makes mistakes, but I cannot believe that he is willfully corrupt. He will make a better President for four years to come than in the four years past. I think he will be freer to act and have a purer Administration since certain factions and impracticable men have left him. I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe that it will be for the best interests of our country that he should be continued in office for another term. From the peculiar combinations made to sustain Mr. Greeley, it appears impossible that his Administration could be harmonious or consistent. I should fear the same wrangling and discord which marked and marred the unfruitful years of Andrew Johnson."

Senator Fenton Snubbed.

It is reported that dissension exists in the Liberal camp between the Chairman of the National Executive Committee and the Tammany Senator from this State. The latter was dissatisfied for some time with the manner in which the campaign has been managed, and called on Ethan Allen, it is alleged, to have a change made. He wanted a new campaign programme adopted, and attributed the varying prospects of the Greeley cause to the Committee. Col. Allen dismissed his complaint, it is said, by saying that he did not wish any interference with the Committee.

Specimen Reformers in the Nineteenth Congressional District.

A correspondent from the Nineteenth Congressional District writes as follows:

The reform movement, begun with such noble pretensions of "genuine, honest reform," seems to have lapsed into a grudge-paying warfare, carried on in most part by office-seeking and spoil-siezing politicians. Fortunately, many of those who honestly lent their names and influence in its behalf, not wishing to make further loans of their capital for investment by such a board of directors, have since repudiated the organization. It is a fact, perhaps less remarkable than true, that nearly all of those who have deserted the Republican Party have done so from mercenary instincts, hoping in its death to satisfy their greed for plunder. A striking example of this bushwhacking political warfare is seen in the Nineteenth Congressional District. The "Liberals" in the County of Otsego are proud to boast of at least one of these specimens of "genuine, honest reform." He seems to be self-sacrificing and earnest, and certainly, from the evidence, no honest Republican would charge him with being anything but a "Liberal;" and doubtless he considers that compromising term to mean now just what it used to, and hopes, with political success, to put it to more liberal use for the time to come.

The following will explain itself:

In Vol. II. Report of Senate Investigating Committee into the conduct of the New-York Custom-house, page 520, will be found the following testimony of Special Treasury Agent Jaynes:

Question—Give us the names of all the weighers whom you have detected in fraud upon the revenue since your employment as special agent.

Answer—There are a great many whom I have suspected of fraud, and have reason to believe they have committed fraud which I have no special proof against.

Question—Very well. Now we will take others where you have discovered fraud.

Answer—Of weighers, Edgar M. Carr, A. N. Doolittle, (son of the Senator,) Percy B. Spear and Harvey Hunt.

Question—That includes all the weighers?

Answer—That includes all the weighers against whom I believe they were parties; but there is one more; his name, I think, is James R. Allaban.

It is unnecessary to add that of these, all who have not left for parts unknown are now Democratic Greeley supporters, and this same Harvey Hunt is the irrepressible President of the maiden Greeley Club in Otsego County. The other member of this honest duet from the Nineteenth District, Mr. James Allaban, having been "out in the cold" somewhat longer than his colleague. Hunt is nevertheless warming into life again, hoping for substantial reward in the great anticipated distribution enterprise for his conspicuous part in the conversion of Delaware County Republicans to Democratic Greeleyism.

Genuine Republicans not in favor of public plunder and bribe-taking will pause and consider before lending their aid to reinstate the Democratic Party upon such a flimsy pretense of reform as this, and will never re-enforce a cause championed by such a pretender to reform as this same Harvey Hunt.

AN OTSEGO REPUBLICAN.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872.

Greeley Stock Declining.

An old resident of Dutchess County, in the City yesterday, states that Greeley supporters are hard to find in the townships in that region, and very apathetic. The indications are that the County will poll a 'arger Republican vote for Grant than it has ever given before. At Hyde Park one of the largest towns in the County, containing 360 votes, a careful canvass has reduced the number of Greeley men down to three, one of whom is characterized as a thief, another as a drunkard and the third as doubtful. Senator John H. Ketchum, is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Dutchess County District, and bets are offered that he will win by a handsome majority.

Pensions for Rebels—A Direct Challenge to Mr. Greeley.

Once more the Binghamton *Republican* returns to its direct charges against Greeley of corruptly intriguing with Democratic leaders for their party's nomination for the Presidency, while he was publicly claiming to be a Republican, and obtaining subscribers to his paper under the pretense that it was and would continue to be a Republican journal. The *Republican* now makes its charges, briefly and pointedly, and directly to Mr. Greeley, in these words:

"The charge that you are committed for pensions for rebel disabled soldiers has never been met by you, by denial or explanation. It was not among the formal charges of the Binghamton *Republican*, which comprised the leading and essential facts of your intrigue and conspiracy in the Fall of 1871 for Democratic support, through which, in part, you were nominated for President at Cincinnati, and, through that prearranged support, received the Democratic nomination at Baltimore. The matter of rebel pensions appeared as one of many proofs of the principal charge. This journal having made a special and thorough investigation, finds that your failure to deny the correctness of the rebel pension proof is because that proof, in a little different form than that in which it was first presented, is true. Your attention is invited to the following points, which the *Republican* carefully makes on its own account, and irrespective of any other proofs:

1. That you held a correspondence about the Presidency for yourself, with a man notedly and avowedly in favor of rebel pensions.

2. That he gave his views to you freely, in writing, in a letter in which he proposed you should be a candidate of the Democrats and others against the Republican Party.

3. That you acknowledged the receipt of that letter; that you expressed yourself affirmatively and not otherwise concerning your correspondent's views: and in language which, as answer to a proposition for rebel pensions, was undeniably an assent, and was so accepted and regarded.

4. That subsequently you invited that correspondent to come to New-York; that you discussed with him the proposed "compromises" with the South on the basis of the preceding correspondence, and agreed (then and afterward) to be the candidate for the Presidency that you now are.

5. That you have said nothing, by "authorization," in the *Tribune* or at Portland—and the *Tribune* has said nothing, squarely—inconsistent with these statements and inconsistent with a full pledge, on your part, for rebel pensions; but, on the contrary, your evasions are constructively and fairly considered as pleas of 'guilty.'

6. That your advocacy of the right of secession, your proposal during the war to pay for the slaves of the South, your haste to bail the rebel chief, your public utterance relating to the equal honor in which Northern and Southern soldiers should be held, and in fine, your late and present political associations and relations, make a public record, in addition to your private record, for rebel pensions, and for other rebel indemnities.

The *Republican* asks for a direct answer to these charges as published; and it demands that Mr. Greeley shall say, if it is true, that he is opposed to rebel pensions. It is quite willing that Mr. Greeley should escape by a present declaration to that effect, if he does not at the same time deny what is true, or even if he denies a little that is true; since it desires, for the credit of our politics, that the rebel pension issue should be taken out of the canvass.

But the *Republican* gives notice that on the main charge, of Democratic intrigue, through which was consummated the political treason of Mr. Greeley, he is not to be permitted to escape. That charge does in no respect depend on the rebel pension issue; and Mr. Greeley, fully convicted on the original indictment, will be shown to be guilty on his letters alone, whether he publishes them or not."

Banner-Raising by the Twenty-Second Ward Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of Brooklyn.

A very large meeting was held, last night, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventh-street, under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn. Daniel Gavit presided and W. J. Tate was Secretary. Resolutions indorsing the Utica nominations were adopted with enthusiastic cheers. Speeches were made by Messrs. William Hemstreet, Crowe, of New-York; Col. James Kennar and Silas B. Dutcher. A magnificent banner, with likenesses of Grant and Wilson, was raised amid a storm of cheers, a blaze of fireworks and bonfires, and the music of a fine band. There were about 1,000 persons present.

The Honest Democrats of Iowa.

Seventy Democrats of Keokuk County, Iowa, signed the call for a mass Convention of straight-out Democrats, to appoint delegates to the straight-out State Convention to be held in Des Moines, yesterday, and "to inaugurate a vigorous campaign." The Des Moines *Register* furnishes other information respecting the same party in that State, as follows: "In Winneshiek County a call for a straight-out Convention is signed by one-half of the Democrats in the county. At Strawberry Point, and at other places in the county, straight Democratic clubs have been organized. It is safe to say, judging from present indications, that the delegations from Iowa to the Louisville Convention will be larger, much more respectable, and representative of a far larger constituency than that which went to Cincinnati, and fully as large and able as that which went to Baltimore."

Minor Notes.

The West Virginia Democrats are doubly disgusted. The Constitution is ratified, and Jacob, being elected Governor under it, will hold the office four years....Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has not yet avowed himself in favor of Greeley. He maintains a profound, perhaps discreet, silence...The St. Louis *Democrat* calls upon the Republicans of Missouri to make a big fight on the common school question. Of course the Democrats refuse to have anything to do with the question....A little five-year old boy sagely remarked the other day that be "liked the Greeley fans, they are so windy."....A band-master from Savannah, Ga., who was purchasing music in Boston, declined to take any of the national pieces, saying that they could not use those in his city....Congressman S. W. Kellogg has accepted an invitation to a public dinner from some of his New-Haven constituents, representing both parties, which they tendered him in acknowledgement of his efforts to promote the commercial prosperity of their city, particularly in the improvement of the harbor.

Third Assembly District Grant Club.

A meeting of the Third Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held, last evening, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nomination of Gen. John A. Dix for Governor, and the whole ticket adopted at Utica. Twenty-five new names were proposed for membership. The resignation of Mr. James F. Costello, as delegate to the Central Committee, was received and accepted, and Mr. Edward McDermut elected in his place. Col. Frank D. Curtis addressed the meeting.

Young Men's Republican Central Committee.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee, held in the hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening, delegates from twenty-one districts were present, and submitted most encouraging reports of the progress of the campaign in their several localities. A resolution indorsing the State ticket was enthusiastically carried, and the Committee on Public Meetings received instructions to confer with the Executive Committee on the subject of arranging for a grand mass-meeting to ratify the National Republican nominees. The following Committees were also appointed:

On Finance—A. Ashbel, P. Fitch, Charles H. Patrick, G. E. Kassimar, C. D. Murray, W. D. Finlay.

On Public Meetings—H. A. Whitfield, George Dunstrot, Chas. Hopper, Alex. Powell, E. De Lacy.

The Tammany National Reformers.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the new Tammany Hall Democratic Reform was held last night, at the Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street, Mr. Jacob Cohen in the chair. At 7½ o'clock, the hour appointed to hold the meeting, there were about a dozen persons present.

Resolutions were passed pledging the organization to support Horace Greeley, and condemning the action of the Straight-out Democrats.

Mr. Cohen said there were so many leaders in the field at present that the people hardly knew how to act, but the object of that meeting was to strike a deadly blow against corruption, and show the people that they and they alone (the Tammany Hall Democratic Reformers) were disinterested in their motives.

On motion the name of the organization was changed from the New Tammany Hall Democratic Reform to that of the National Reform Democracy, and after empowering the Chairman to appoint a committee of twenty-one members to confer with all other reform associations, the meeting adjourned.

The Straight-Out Delegates.

The Committee appointed to nominate delegates to the Louisville Presidential Convention from New-York City, held a secret meeting at the residence of Peter Gilsey, in Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, and considerable discussion took place, but it was decided to lay over the matter a day and make the final nominations to-night, which will number twenty-four—twelve delegates and twelve alternates.

Republican National Committee's Head-Quarters.

A ghastly piece of evidence, showing the existence of the murderous Kuklux organization in the South, was exhibited at the Head-quarters of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday. A gentleman just returned from the South brought with him an entire Kuklux outfit. It consisted of a black cambric gown, a mask of the same color and material and a white cap, shaped like a dunce's. The cap is rudely ornamented with stars, and the black mask is hideous to look upon. It contains four holes for the eyes, mouth and nose, and has white wool sewn to it, grimly caricaturing whiskers. The uncomfortable feeling which a timid person might feel in an examination of these garments is increased when it is seen that they are stained with "big gouts of blood." The uniform formerly belonged to a leader of Kuklux in Mississippi, who was hunted down and shot by the United States authorities. A cap of wool, dyed red, and evidently knit by some female, accompanies the suit. It is one such as is worn in the lodge meetings of the Order. So much curious interest in the garments was manifested by visitors that the gentleman was prevailed upon to leave them at the head-quarters for general exhibition. Among the most prominent callers were Hon. Wm. Orton, of the Committee, and President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Hon. C. L. Allen, United States Consul at Bermuda; John M. Langston, the colored orator of Washington, D. C.; B. E. Lehman, Bethlehem, Penn.; J. E. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.; Gen. George H. Sharpe, United States Marshal, and Chairman of the Veterans' State Committee; Hon. J. Tarbell, Mississippi; Dr. Emile Haeber, New-York, and F. J. Otterson, Jersey City.

The Democrats' Favorites for Governor.

Allen C. Beach and Augustus Schell are the two individuals the most favorably discussed as nominees for Governor by the New-York Democracy. Clarkson N. Potter and Nelson Homer are also mentioned as in the field.

Local Notes.

Col. John Hall, of the Pension Office, Brooklyn, desires all the Presidents of the Grant and Wilson Clubs in Kings County, to put themselves in communication with him.

The Liberal Republicans of the Third Assembly District, of Westchester County, held a convention at Pine's Bridge, yesterday, and elected delegates to State and Congressional Conventions.

The several ward organizations attached to the Jeffersonian Democratic General Committee, Brooklyn, are notified to hold primaries on Monday evening next, to elect delegates to the Committee.

The German Grant and Wilson Club of the Tenth Assembly District, John Wieland, President, held a meeting at No. 80 Stanton-street, last evening, and enrolled a number of new members.

At a meeting of the Republican General Committee held at Diederick's, Tompkinsville, it was unanimously agreed to support U. S. Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice-President.

The German Democratic General Committee, Coroner Schirmer presiding, held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening. Delegates were appointed to attend the Liberal Republican State Convention at Syracuse.

In accordance with instructions from the Tammany General Committee, primary elections were held last evening in the election districts in each Assembly District, for delegates to the Assembly District Convention, which will meet on Friday evening next.

The Democrats of Queens County, Long Island, hold their County Convention at Jamaica, Saturday. There will be contesting delegations from Long Island City, the Graham faction having chosen a delegation Tuesday evening and the Wilson faction holding its primaries last night.

Democratic and Liberal Republican primaries were held last evening in Brooklyn by the ward organizations to elect delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, which will send delegates to the Syracuse Convention Sept. 4. There was considerable opposition in some of the wards.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 588 Second-avenue. After the usual routine business was disposed of, speeches were made by Mr. H. Coleman, Mr. Beaty, and others, after which the meeting adjourned, giving three thundering cheers for Grant and Wilson.

The Richmond County Democratic Convention met yesterday at Richmond Village, and appointed delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. The following gentlemen were elected members of the General Committee for the town of Middletown: Benjamin Brown, Theo. Frean, Chas. Morgan and S. R. Brick, Jr.

A large meeting of the Republicans of Southfield, Staten Island, was held on Tuesday evening, and a Grant and Wilson Club organized by the election of the following officers: President, Wisner H. Townsend; Vice-President, Daniel C. Garrison; Treasurer, A. E. Garrison; Secretaries, C. G. Simonson and John Harding. The meeting was well attended and much enthusiasm characterized the proceedings.

The wigwam of the Excelsior Grant and Wilson Club, at the corner of Fulton and Throop avenues, Brooklyn, was crowded last evening, to listen to addresses from several speakers. Mr. Charles L. Rice occupied the chair. Speeches were made by Hon. A. W. Tenney, A. W. Gleason, and others. The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Grant and Wilson, and three for the nominees of the Utica Convention.

The James O'Brien Association of the Nineteenth Ward met last evening corner of Fifty-first-street and First-avenue. Resolutions were adopted favoring the nomination of James O'Brien for Mayor. Thirty new members signed the roll, making the total strength of the Association 380. The following were elected permanent officers: Patrick Kernan, President; Jeremiah Collins, Secretary; John Mullin, Treasurer.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District met last evening at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominations made by the Republican State Convention at Utica. A special meeting will be held on Wednesday next for the purpose of ratifying the nominations, when addresses will be delivered by Col. Winslow, Mr. Whitfield, and other well-known speakers. A number of new members were added to the roll, after which the meeting adjourned.

General Notes.

The Democrats of the Fourth District of Missouri have nominated R. H. Hutcher for Congress.

Hon. John Parker Jordan, of Virginia, delivered an eloquent address before the Republicans of Danbury, Conn., last evening.

Gen. E. M. Lee, of Kansas, will speak for the Republican Party at Flushing, Tuesday, Sept. 3, and Brooklyn, E. D., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Massachusetts Prohibitory Convention held in Boston yesterday voted, 40 to 33, against nominating a Temperance State ticket.

Returns from the West Virginia Election.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 28.—From the returns received, the main issue in the State election is no longer in doubt. The new Constitution has been ratified by from 1,000 to 2,000 majority. The regular Democratic State ticket is elected, except Camden. Jacob, the present Governor of the State, and the Independent Democratic candidate, is thought to be re-elected.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Aug. 28.—The *Intelligencer* has corrected reports from forty-six counties, most of them official, which give Gov. Jacob a majority of 3,206. Reports on the Constitution from forty-one counties give a majority of 1,090 for ratification. Eight counties are yet to be heard from on Governor, and thirteen on the Constitution. The *Intelligencer* estimates that these will reduce Jacob's majority to about 2,500, and increase the majority for the Constitution to at least 2,000. Davis, for Congress, from this district, has 1,010 majority, with one small county to hear from.

VERMONT.

The Great Campaign Meeting at St. Albans.

Gathering of Thousands from all Parts of the State—Stirring Addresses by Able Orators—A Thirty-Thousand Republican Majority Predicted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 28.—It is doubtful if so large a political meeting was ever assembled in Vermont as met here today. It excelled, in number attending, the largest meetings heretofore held during the canvass now going forward, by many thousands. The day was perfect for the demonstration. The people began coming on the first train in the morning, due at 6 o'clock, from the south, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. At noon three trains came in together from the same direction, having forty-seven cars completely loaded down with passengers. Besides these twenty other full car loads came from other directions, making sixty-seven cars in all filled with people for the meeting, besides those arriving by the early and late regular trains. There must have been at least 5,000 persons, and probably 6,000, brought in by rail. Then there were hundreds of public wagons from the towns about which have no railroad connections, and hundreds of farmers' private teams. Altogether it is considered a low estimate to say that 8,000 strangers were in town. St. Albans sent people enough into the common about the stands, to swell the crowd to nine or ten thousand. There was a permanent stand about the flag-staff for speakers, and two others were built for the occasion. When the special trains came in their occupants were formed in procession and marched to the common, where an address was delivered by Gov. Stewart and music given by one of the bands. Then the assembly was dismissed for dinner.

Gen. Woodford, who spoke at Rutland, was the first speaker after dinner, the entire throng gathering about one of the stands to hear him. He made an eloquent and telling speech, and was often tremendously applauded. It was the first time he had been heard here, and he made a deep impression upon his audience. He sketched pleasantly the history of the Republican Party and its work; he showed that the Liberal movement leads into the Democrat swamps, and gave an opinion that if Democrats were really converted to Republicanism, they would be willing to join the Republican class, and remain on probation for a time before asking for offices. He said there were but two points in which the Cincinnati and Republican platforms differed. These were in regard to the one-term principle, and the tariff plank. He spent some time in discussing these points. He pointed out how true reconciliation could be had with the South, and then devoted much time to review of the qualifications of the two candidates. He did not say one word in disparagement of Greeley, or any man. His defense of Grant from the charges made against him was eloquent and effective, without being a fulsome eulogy, and was attentively listened to and often cheered. At the conclusion of his speech the crowd divided and speeches were made from each of the three stands. Consul-General Dart, from Montreal, made a brief address at one stand, and was followed by Judge A. O. Aldis, who, speaking to his own friends and neighbors, told them what he knew personally of President Grant and the charges against him. He was heard with great respect. From another stand Mr. Bachelor spoke in French to several hundred Frenchmen. The French population in Northern Vermont is quite large, and is represented to be almost as one man for Grant. At the third stand, Mr. D. W. Munn, of Illinois, made a long speech, and created an immense enthusiasm. He kept the crowd in the best of humor by his fresh stories and sharp hits. He made a genuine Western speech, and was received with the spirit of a Western audience. When he concluded, hundreds pressed forward to shake his hand. He will remain in the State the rest of the week.

A noticeable feature of the day was the Grant and Wilson songs of the Glee Clubs—one from Burlington and one from this village. The firing of a salute closed the demonstration. The thousands in attendance were for the most part men who have votes to cast next Tuesday. A few ladies came, but very few young men under the voting age were seen. It would seem impossible that many Greeley men could have been left at home in this part of the State. The Republicans of this county feel sure of increasing their majority several hundred; and yet it is one of the Greeley strongholds. Kilpatrick's unlucky correspondence with Gen. Wells in reference to the charges of Major Hazleton, noted in last night's dispatch, is circulating widely, with great effect. Gen. Wells is known to the people of this State, and his word is believed. Some well-informed Republicans here today predict a majority of 30,000 next Tuesday. There is a prevailing belief that 25,000 will certainly be attained. Whether this confidence is well-grounded will very soon appear.

The Republicans of White River Junction and vicinity held a rousing open-air meeting this afternoon, and threw to the breeze a fine Grant and Wilson flag and Union Jack amid much enthusiasm. C. H. Heath, of Washington County, made the opening speech, and was followed by Hon. Luke P. Poland in one of his best efforts.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

Mr. Greeley Goes to Confer with Phineas T. Barnum, and Stays to Make a Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 28.—An effort to revive the rapidly-declining fortunes of the Democratic Party in this city has been made here today and this evening with an energy worthy of a better cause. Mr. Greeley came Tuesday evening, ostensibly for a social visit to Phineas T. Barnum and family, but really to visit "the home of his childhood."

An enthusiastic individual at the depot called for "Cheers for Greeley," but no one answered his frantic call. Another, today, tried the same dodge at the Post-office, but a large assembly saw fit to save its breath for more noble use. Comparatively few people sought him out for introduction and hand-shaking, and, until the band appeared on the streets to-night, no noise or stir could be raised. Democratic wire-pullers, aided by a few soreheaded Republicans who choose to pin their faith to Greeley, arranged for a ratification meeting to be held this evening, and by extensive advertising and use of a good band they filled the hall to overflowing.

William H. Noble, a disappointed war Democrat, who now leaves the Republican Party because it has not done enough for him, called the meeting to order, and nominated A. A. Pettengill as President. Mr. Pettengill accepted the position in a speech more in favor of the one-term principle than anything else, though he did not forget to pay his compliments to President Grant.

During Mr. Pettengill's very interesting remarks, loud calls of "Bring him out," "Where is Greeley," were made, which showed that curiosity brought many to the meeting. The speaker was finally compelled to inform the impatient ones that Mr. Greeley would not appear at that stage of the proceedings, but would speak from the Atlantic Hotel balcony after the adjournment, whereupon at least one-third of the throng left the hall in spite of the entreaties of Gen. Noble.

Barnum told funny stories and drew applause, of course, but when he said that "a million men stood ready to clasp hands over the bloody chasm," no applause, save a few whistles by the boys, was vouchsafed.

Mayor Goodsell tried his hand at the bellows, and was met with hisses and cat-calls, but, persevering, he managed to flounder through with his little speech.

After his speech, several other speeches were made, and then the band led the way to the Atlantic Hotel, where Mr. Greeley was in waiting. When the band arrived at the hotel, "Robin Adair" and "Auld Lang Syne" were played, and Mr. Greeley came upon the balcony and was introduced by Mayor Goodsell, amid cheers for Greeley and cheers for Grant. When quiet was restored he said:

"Citizens of Bridgeport, my visit here has no reference to politics, but is to fulfill a promise made a year ago to personal friends. This gathering is entirely unexpected, but I take it as a testimonial to my forty years of earnest labor, as a mark of goodwill, and, in a measure, of confidence. I will touch on one point of the great struggle now going on in our country. We should not see the Federal office-holders laboring so hard to put a third ticket in the field, did they not feel that between the two now before the country, the verdict is against them. Thanking you for your kindness, I bid you good night."

On the street, the meeting is called a very tame affair and with no enthusiasm. It was, in short, a disappointment.

HON. ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

His Speech Yesterday at Rome Before The Oneida County Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Republican County Convention at Rome today was large and enthusiastic. It adopted ringing resolutions pledging Oneida County to its old and honorable space in a Republican State and national triumph. William McPherson was nominated for County Treasurer, and Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, renominated for Congress by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. In accepting the nomination Mr. Roberts made a speech, so remarkable in the new light and new facts which it threw upon this canvass, and in the conclusive manner in which he answered the Greeley twaddle about a bloody chasm and a ruined South, that it made a profound sensation upon his large audience. After thanking the Convention for the confidence it had reposed in him, Mr. Roberts entered into an extended review of the situation, in the course of which he said: The Forty-second Congress is the first in the nation's annals in which thirty-seven States and the Territories have been fully represented. It is the Congress of a united Republic, without a slave and without a citizen disfranchised. It illustrates a nation of 40,000,000 people doubling its manufactures in a decade of war, largely increasing its agriculture, and multiplying its commerce. The Republican Party has fully restored the national councils. The Forty-second is the first Congress since the rebellion which has not been called to enact repressive or protective measures for the South. Except the one provision for witnesses at elections, where violence or fraud is feared, not a statute refers to the great conflict or its results, by way of penalty or warning. Pensions and bounties to loyal soldiers have been extended; efforts have been made to heal the wounds of war. No drum beat, no bayonet gleam is found in a single statute. The Republican Party has given you emphatically a peace Congress. You feel the Government only in its blessings. The same statutes which give you order and security rest upon the States lately in rebellion. If you suffer from centralization, so do they. If you are crushed by arbitrary power, so are they. They suffer as you suffer, and they are blessed as you are blessed, by all the legislation of the National Government. No human power can shield the Southern soil or the Southern people from the effects of the war. All that can be done from without has been done. The magnanimity of your Government has no parallel in history. Its results are written in the material progress of the South, for we are one people in our prosperity. Our manufactures, which were in 1860 1,885,861,750, had grown in 1870 to 4,302,453,616. This great progress was in fair proportion in former slave States, notwithstanding the terrible devastion of the war.

Taking all the States in rebellion together, manufactures have more than doubled in ten years, and in several States they have trebled and quadrupled. Southern manufacturers protest against the overthrow of the Republican Party. The same testimony is borne by the official record of agriculture in the same States. A more intelligent, diversified cultivation takes the place of the single crops destroying the soil. The census gives evidence that the number of farms in 1860 and 1870 in the States once rebellious has increased more than one-third. Here are the figures: 1870, 1,033,219; 1860, 764,867. In ten years the farms in these States have increased by a number equal to the total number of landowners in Britain; by a number equal to all the slaveholders in the most powerful days of the peculiar institution. Question the census also as to the products of Southern soil, you will be surprised to find that the wealth is, on the whole, as great; that the crops, in quantity, were seldom larger before the war than now. Are these the fruits of despotism? Are they not the best proof that Congress has legislated wisely? that the President has wisely administered his great trust toward those States, which yet contain so many elements not conducive to quiet and prosperity? Legislation has done its utmost for the States lately in rebellion. The National Administration has performed its function for them. Reconstruction has reached the stage where moral influences alone are needed to complete it.

The seed has been planted; the corn is in the ear. Do not now plow it up; do not substitute Chappaqua farming for the wise husbandry which has achieved so much. These results are, first, the justification of Republican legislation and its eulogy. They are more; they are a rebuke to those who at this late hour prate about reconciliation. We have advanced beyond that alphabet. Loyal men at the South have learned the language and the duties of true citizenship. They have cast away the shibboleth of the rebellion, and they have adopted the creed of the Republican Party. They are devoting themselves to agriculture and to manufactures. A new South has come, and the old South has passed away. Mr. Greeley and Senator Sumner still look to the old South, but North Carolina by her majority for Caldwell, and West Virginia by her refusal to go backward in her Constitution, testifies that the old régime is dead.

You feel directly the extent and benefit of the reduction by this Congress of taxes and duties. Your interests were consulted in the reduction of taxes and the method of it. The advantage to Oneida County of the action of Congress at its recent session is not less than $300,000 a year. Wages have not been disturbed, but business has been relieved of burdens. The cost of living has been reduced, industry has been set free. The National Government touches directly through the tax gatherer no production except tobacco and liquors, with a few stamps on patent medicines and the like. But serious dangers already threaten our prosperity, invite them, because the national credit has been established, claims against the Government are multiplied, and are vigorously pressed. At the recent session of Congress, two bills for claims were passed, after severe contest and earnest discussion. They seemed fair on their face, but they were the pioneers of a devastating horde. They were the claims of J. Milton Best and Thomas B. Wallace. These claims were pressed by the Southern members and by Democrats, almost in a body. They were opposed in Congress, and were finally vetoed by the President, because they carried with them the principle that the Government should pay for damages inflicted in actual conflict. You have abolished the test of loyalty. The Government creditor is not now scrutinized on that ground; pay one and you must pay all. You may be willing to pay for damages at Gettysburg. If you do so, you must pay for damages at New-Orleans, and Charleston, and Richmond. Reckon the amount, and you will find it now beyond hundreds, to thousands of millions. It is the magnitude which makes you skeptical; because it is so great you do not perceive the danger.

Give power to a movement reveling in the excess of generosity to misguided and unfortunate brethren, and these claims will devour our substance like the locusts of Egypt. Place the Executive pen in the hands of the man who admitted the right of secession, and who even proposed to pay $400,000,000 for slaves, and he would write a *carte blanche* to those men whom now he courts so blandly. You must stand by the Republican Party, or go over to its enemies. There is no middle ground. Were the services of Mr. Greeley tenfold greater than his most ardent admirers claim, could you, for his sake, bring into power the old enemy under the control of the extreme fire-eaters? They are the natural leaders to the opposition of the Republican Party. It is not Sumner, but Frank Blair, who is its standard-bearer in the Senate. It is not Schurz, who is its ideal, but Senator Ransom, who was with Lee at Appomattox, and naturally has a grudge against the victor there. In the House, Austin Blair will be of no account with his new allies, but Beck and Whitthorne and Harris will rule with a rod of iron. The majority controls with parties as well as in broader contests. Grateful for his services the American people made Gen. Grant President in 1868. They know him better now and will support him more enthusiastically. For myself, having studied our public men carefully, and with some opportunity of observation, in my judgment Ulysses S. Grant is the best choice among them all for President at this time. Assaults upon him bring out the strong excellences of his character. He is true to Republican principles; he is brave, and refuses the dictation of arrogant, and uneasy, and corrupt men in the Senate, or in newspapers. He is a discreet man; he has been tried. He is a safe President. He has been all the while my first choice for President, and all omens prove he will be declared the choice of the electors by an overwhelming electoral vote.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Congressman Farnsworth Makes a Speech—Mutilates a Message of the President—Falsifies his Declarations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The following will appear in the *Republican*, of this city, to-morrow:

About the 18th of the present month, John F. Farnsworth, Congressman, from Illinois, made a speech at St. Charles, Ill., in favor of Mr. Greeley and against Gen. Grant, upon which the New-York *Tribune*, in its issue of Aug. 20, commented as follows:

"We think it will be difficult to prove that Gen. Farnsworth is either a secessionist, or a slaveholder, or a forger, or a Hindoo, or any other of the dreadful things which the liveried journals call a man when he announces his intention to vote for Mr. Greeley.'

We propose to show that Gen. Farnsworth comes within one of the above categories, that of a forger and a falsifier. We shall do so out of Farnsworth's own mouth. The *Tribune*, on the same date in which it printed the above editorial, published the following extract from Mr. Farnsworth's St. Charles speech:

"The President sent in his annual Message to Congress, to which I desire to call your attention. Being on the Committee of Reconstruction, and finding a passage in the Message which I will read to you and which I did not understand, I took it to the President, as you will see. This is the passage. Speaking of Georgia, he says: 'Under these circumstances, I would submit to you,' that is Congress, 'whether it would not be wise without delay to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia,' that is Bullock, 'to swear the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction act, and none to be admitted under the third clause of the Constitution.'"

"Well, as the Reconstruction act had never presented an oath to be administered to members of the State Legislature, I was at a loss to conceive what the President meant; for you would think it would be strange if Congress provided that the peculiar oath should be given to the members of the Illinois Legislature; it would be stepping outside of its business. Congress has provided this test oath for the officers of the United States Government. I supposed that the President had been imposed upon. I went up to him, and said to him: "I find a passage in your message which I do not quite understand, and will you be good enough to explain what you mean by it; and I read to him the passage I have just read to you. The President took his cigar out of his mouth [laughter] after a deliberate whiff or two, and, looking over, answered me thus: 'Well, I really cannot say what that does mean. Morton put that in.'" [Cheers and laughter.]

Now, we have given Gen. Farnsworth the benefit of a quotation of the material points of his speech—the speech and the points which the *Tribune* rolls as so many sweet morsels under its tongue. But what will be thought of this model reformer, Farnsworth, when it is shown that Gen. Grant sent no such message to Congress; that no such extract as that which Farnsworth quoted is to be found in any message; that Farnsworth, as we believe, falsely and maliciously garbled the message to subserve a partisan purpose? Exactly what the President did say is as follows, and it will be found on page 4 of the *Congressional Globe*, second session of the Forty-first Congress.

"Under these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be wise, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction acts, and none are to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the fourteenth amendment."

Upon this Farnsworth, continuing his speech, commented as follows:

It will be perceived that in the above extracts Farnsworth deliberately falsifies the President's message. The President wrote: "Convene the members of the Legislature." Farnsworth said in his speech: "Swear the members of the Legislature." Which makes all the difference in the world. It is entirely unnecessary to pursue the record further. Farnsworth, out of his own mouth, stands convicted of deliberately altering and falsifying a message of the President of the United States. We leave him to get, the best way he can, his neck out of the vice in which he has placed it.

Now, in answer to the charge that "Morton put that in" we have this to say. Upon the highest official authority we hereby deny that Mr. Morton, or any one else, inserted that passage. And we also hereby assert, upon the same authority, that no member of the Cabinet, no Senator, no Representative, no private Secretary, no clerk in the Executive Mansion, has ever seen any portion of any one of the President's messages until it was ready to be transmitted to Congress.

NEW-YORK.

The Dutchess County Peace Society—Resolutions, Speeches, and a Hearty Dinner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 28.—The Dutchess County Peace Society held its annual meeting in Niely's Grove, twelve miles from this city, today. Mr. Charles Deyo, President of the Society, called the assemblage to order, when Mrs. Amanda Deyo, the Secretary, read the constitution of the Society, and also read a preamble and resolutions proclaiming that peace is the unanimous voice of the world; that peace is self-control, and war a cowardly abandonment of it.

Among the obstacles to peace the resolutions arraigned capital punishment, deadly force in the settlement of difficulties between individuals and nations, military trainings, the army and navy, intemperance, injustice and oppression of caste, sex or capital, war stories and war plays, things for children, and the sanction too often given by the Church to war as a necessary evil.

Addresses were made by Prof. Wilcox, of New-York, Elder Fred Evans, and others, and a dinner was heartily partaken of, Mrs. Amanda Deyo being the leading spirit of the occasion.

A Business Letter.

Mr. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: Your letter to hand stating that the subscription of my club, of fifty members, for your paper will soon expire, and that you hope I may be able to increase the club for the coming year. I beg to say that I can do no such thing. When we subscribed for your paper a year ago, we did so believing it to be a good, reliable Republican paper, and friendly to the present Administration. We think now it has ceased to be such, and that you have cheated us out of at least part of our subscription through its change. For the sake of office we think you have "left your father's house, and in bad company are now following strange gods." Even some Democrats here will not vote for you on account of your lack of principle, and those who will, will do so, not because they want you for President, not because they respect you, nor because they think you fit to fill the Presidential chair, but on the other hand, they believe you to be the meanest man from the meanest party that ever held office, and will only vote for you to defeat Grant.

Now the opinion of nearly all the members of my club is this: When they read your sayings against the Democracy for the last twelve years and contrast them with your present position at the head of the Democratic ticket they think it proves you to be one of the most selfish, ambitious and unprincipled political weathercocks of which history gives any record, and therefore they don't want your paper any longer.

We don't want you for President; we have no faith in the party you are leading; we are in favor of the Philadelphia nominees, and will walk shoulder to shoulder to help defeat your political aspirations in November next by voting for U. S. Grant, of Illinois, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusets—two as good men as today tread the American soil. Tried men, reliable men; men capable of filling the offices they are asking for, even according to your own statement concerning Grant.

I am, Sir, yours truly on behalf of the club.

J. BRUCKSHAW.

DU QUOIN, Ill., Sunday, July 21, 1872.

TELEGRAMS.

The Cuban Insurgents Seeking a Loan in London.

Payment of the French War Indemnity to Germany.

Lamentable Loss of Life on the Ocean.

Complete Returns of the Recent Elections in Spain.

Death of Cardinal Quaglia at Rome.

CUBA.

The Revolutionists Ask for £20,000,000 to Purchase Independence.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The evening papers mention a rumor that a Colonel of the insurgent army in Cuba has arrived here, with instructions from the Provisional Government to negotiate a loan of £20,000,000, the amount to be tendered to Spain for the independence of Cuba; that although the Provisional Government have little hope that Spain will consent, they believe that the offer will strengthen the insurgent cause among foreign Powers.

FRANCE.

Payment of the War Indemnity.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Berlin journals state that the French Government will commence the payment of another installment of the war indemnity next week.

PORTUGAL.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

LISBON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Oporto brings intelligence of a marine disaster near that City, attended with a most lamentable loss of life. The steam-ship Perseveranz went ashore during a fog at the entrance of the harbor, and became a total loss. Thirty of the persons on board the vessel were drowned before assistance could reach them.

SPAIN.

Complete Returns of the Late Elections.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—Complete returns of the elections for members of the Cortes have been received. They show that 11 Alphonzistas, 3 Montpensierists, 10 Unionitico-Dynastists, 3 Sagastaists, 80 Republicans and 290 Radicals were chosen. Emilio Castelar and Admiral Malcampo were among the successful candidates. Señor Rios Rosas was defeated.

The Carlists Attack a Railway Station in Gerona.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the *Gaceta* reports that a band of Carlists attacked and robbed a railway station in the Province of Gerona and cut the telegraph wires. Troops have been dispatched to the place, but at last accounts there had been no encounter with the insurgents.

ROME.

Death of Cardinal Quaglia.

ROME, Aug. 28.—Cardinal Angelo Quaglia died suddenly today. He was seventy years old.

MEXICO.

Diaz Disbands his Forces—Flores Kidnapped, and a Large Ransom Demanded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The steamer Montana brings later advices from Western Mexico. Diaz has disbanded his forces and gone toward Chihuahua. The object of this movement is unknown.

Flores, the Federal Governor of Sinaloa, while riding in the suburbs of Mazatlan, was seized by a gang of kidnappers, composed of late rebel soldiers, and carried into the mountains. A large ransom is demanded for his release.

Nominees of the Liberal and Democratic Parties in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—The Democratic, Reform and Liberal Conference Committees have agreed upon the following State ticket:

Governor—John McEvoy.
Lieut.-Governor—D. B. Penn.
Attorney-General—H. N. Ogden.
Auditor—James Graham.
Superintendent of Education—R. M. Lusher.
Secretary of State—Sam B. Olmsted. (Colored.)
Congressman at Large—B. F. Jonas.

This agreement is subject to the decision of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Cricket in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 28.—The second match of the series of cricket of the English Gentlemen Eleven against twenty-two of the Canadian Clubs was played today. The English were first to the bat, and made 201, of which Grace, although suffering from sickness, made 73. The Canadians in their first innings scored 42, and went in again and were disposed of for 49.

Delegates to the Convention at Louisville.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Aug. 28.—At a convention of straight-out Democrats of the Thirty-first District held at Dunkirk yesterday, James L. White, of Westfield, Chautauqua County, and C. W. Barber, of Olean, Cataraugus County, were elected delegates to the Louisville Convention.

Accident to Senator Wilson.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 28.—Senator Wilson was knocked down by a runaway team last night, but escaped with a few slight bruises.

Reception to Gen. McClellan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Preparations are being made to give Gen. McClellan a grand reception on his arrival this evening. The entire National Guard will escort him to the hotel.

Progress of Arbitration.

Dispatches received at the State Department report the progress made by the Board of Arbitration at Geneva. While it is not proper to make the purport of those communications public at the present time, it can be stated that the Administration is entirely satisfied with the progress of the negotiations thus far, and they will, it is believed, be satisfactory to the country when made known in due form. The Board will probably adjourn in about two weeks.

Shooting a Railroad Conductor.

While Henry A. Blanchard, of No. 165 East Twenty-seventh-street, a conductor on the Third-avenue line, was running his car, No. 49, down the road about 10 o'clock last night, Michael Walsh, an intoxicated ruffian, who lives at No. 342 East Thirtieth-street, jumped on the front platform, and striking a passenger who was standing there knocked him off the platform, and followed him through the street. Walsh then endeavored to get on the rear platform, but was foiled by Blanchard, who put him off. Walsh then drew a dirk-knife, but was again put off the car by Blanchard. Walsh then drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of which entered Blanchard's left arm. Blanchard chased Walsh through Twenty-fifth-street to First-avenue, when Officer Brophy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested him.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Trial of the Ballot—The Rival Candidates—Illiterate Voters and Attendant Delay—The British Association at Brighton—The Opening Address.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872.

Parliament is up, grouse-shooting has begun, the British Association is in full swing at Brighton, nearly all the members of the Cabinet have rushed off to the country, and for the moment politics are suspended—except, indeed, at Pontefract, or Pomfret, as the natives call it, where the first Parliamentary election by ballot has just taken place. Mr. Childers, who was formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, but had to resign on account of ill health, has just been taken back into the Government, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a sinecure office, the holder of which is, however, expected to make himself generally useful as a kind of ministerial man-of-all-work. On accepting this appointment Mr. Childers had to resign his seat in the House of Commons and ask his constituents to re-elect him. It was at first supposed that he would walk over without opposition, but Lord Pollington, son of the Earl of Mexborough, who possesses a good deal of property in this quarter, suddenly returned from France, where he had been travelling, and offered himself as a Conservative candidate. It was unfortunate for this enterprising young nobleman that when the present Government came into office, in 1869, he thought himself sufficiently Liberal to promise them his support, and even to propose taking any sort of small place they could put in his way. When Mr. Childers brought this little bit of private history to light in answer to a personal attack on himself, his Lordship rather hedged about it, and Mr. Childers then produced his letter containing the proposal. This was at first supposed to be a settler for "Hon. John Horace Savile, commonly called Pollington;" but he stuck manfully to his canvass, and, as it turned out, ran his opponent very close. Hon. John is a poor orator, and was silly enough to tell the electors he felt sure of victory, because as soon as he got to Pontefract he picked a four-leaved shamrock. On the other hand, Mr. Childers is a man of mark, a Cabinet Minister, and a practiced if not an eloquent speaker. Still, it was all along very doubtful how the election would go. It was felt that secret voting might upset all calculations. Election agents and wire-pullers from all parts of the country rushed to Pontefract to study the new system in practical operation, and to "learn the ropes" for their own purposes. The borough is one of the oldest in England. Its earliest charter dates from 1194, when it was governed by a Prætor or head borough, and for some six hundred years it has regularly sent its two members to Parliament. It distinguished itself in the wars of the Roses, and was the last town to hold out for King Charles I. in the civil war. In our own day it has been known as a snug, quiet, thriving borough, not very steady in its politics, and not indisposed to sell its votes to the highest bidder. Mr. Monckton Milnes, the poet, (now Lord Houghton,) sat for Pontefract for many years, but as the *Times* delicately puts it, the electors had "adequate reasons for their fidelity." Such was the constituency on which the first experiment with the ballot was to be made. The nomination took place on Monday. Mr. Childers and one or two friends walked quietly down to the town-hall, handed in a paper signed by eighteen electors, nominating him as a candidate, and then went off. Presently Lord Pollington and his supporters went through the same tame formality. The election took place on Thursday. The polling-places, with their private compartments, were small and rudely fitted up, and if there had been more voters, the voting would hardly have been got through in time. There are altogether not more than 1,946 electors in the whole borough, and of these only 1,236 voted. The secret compartments had been arranged so that four voters at each polling place could vote at once, but the "illiterates" threw everything into confusion. By a clause in the act it is provided that an illiterate man who makes a declaration that he cannot read or write can require the returning office to fill up his voting paper for him. Before this can be done everybody else, including even the policeman on duty, must be turned out of the room. The consequence was that the illiterates engaged the attention of the officers at the different booths for the greater part of the afternoon, and practically reduced the course of voting to Indian file—one man at a time. In one at least of the great boroughs into which London is divided as many as forty thousand voters go to the poll, and it is obvious that a rush of "illiterates" at a critical hour would block the way, and prevent a large number of electors from voting at all—that is to say if the voters thus kept back would permit it. In all probability there would be a great outcry from the voters outside and possibly rioting.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

This is another difficulty. It took the Mayor of Pontefract, who is the returning officer, three or four hours to count 1,236 votes in two parcels. It is easy to calculate how long it would take to count thirty thousand or sixty thousand votes given in one of the great constituencies, and divided, perhaps, among four or five different candidates. It is now beginning to be understood that this is a kind of labor which the returning officers never bargained for, and it may be expected that there will be a difficulty in inducing the sort of men who have hitherto filled such positions to accept them, especially when the responsibility of the work and the suspicion which will always attach to its performance are taken into account. All this points in the direction I suggested last week—a class of returning officers will be appointed very different from those to whom we have been accustomed, and as the counting of the votes is the key of the whole position, the dominant party will spare no effort to have a friend at Court. English experts will soon learn to count as well as Americans. In one respect the ballot at Pontefract has given satisfaction. Nothing could be more quiet and orderly than the town the whole time. No bands, no bell-ringing, no flags and processions, no reeling drunkards.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has met this year at Brighton, which is often described as London-super-mare, and is, in fact, only a sea-side suburb of the metropolis. It is the largest and most frequented of England's watering-places—a populous town built in a long line between the outermost rampart of the Sussex downs and the sea. The coast is rocky and dangerous, and ships give it a wide berth. The country round about is bleak and bare of wood—nothing for miles around but the broad yellow-brown billows of the rolling downs. Part of the town is built on the summit of a precipitous chalk-cliff, and the other part rises in terraces from the shore—the topmost houses seeming to strain on tip-toe, and to peer over each other's shoulders to get a peep at the sea. Most of the houses are built with old-fashioned bow windows, tier above tier, like opera-boxes, and it is amusing to observe the eccentric bends and odd angles which some of the side-streets make in a desperate effort to get some, at least, of their windows to face the ocean, which is here the object of universal worship. It has been sneeringly observed that at Brighton you have a sea without ships, and a country without trees, but these deficiencies do not affect its popularity. It is a bright, lively place, with a magnificent parade close to the waves, which will be nearly two miles long when some works now in progress are completed; the air is brisk and exhilirating, and the "season," which used to be confined to November, now extends throughout the year, although the early Winter is still the most fashionable and aristocratic period. The philosophers could hardly have chosen a pleasanter spot for their gathering, which, though bred in the bone of science, partakes not a little of the character of junketing. All work and no play is too much even for philosophers. Here are picnics, dinners, and convivial supper parties. It is many years since the wise men of the Association formed a club, which holds its sittings toward midnight during the annual meeting, and at which droll songs are sung, jokes flashed, and healths proposed with burlesque eloquence, while at intervals the company starting to their feet, roar like lions or as like as they can.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Last year Prof. Sir W. Thomson, the electrician, who was then the President, startled the audience by suggesting in opening his address that the introduction of new species into the earth was effected by means of minute germ attaching to meteors. This was a hint for Darwin, Huxley, and the other "development" men, who did not fail to make great fun of it. Prof. Carpenter, who is this year's President, and who is best known in connection with his researches with the physical and biological conditions of the depths of the ocean, kept on safer ground. He deplored the tendency to arrogance and rash dogmatism on the part of men of science, and put in a word for common sense as the basis even of the most obtuse speculations. One of his main objects was to suggest that the differences between the Intuitionalists and those who uphold experience as the basis of all knowledge might be solved by the idea that the intellectual intuitions of one generation are the embodied experiences of the previous race. There has been a progressive development of the thinking power of man. Knowledge cannot be inherited, but an increased aptitude for acquiring knowledge may; and thus conceptions which are beyond the minds of one generation subsequently find acceptance and are acknowledged to be self-evident. Dr. Carpenter also dealt with the notion that force is a mere pigment, and that we know nothing but matter and its laws. He maintained, on the contrary, that it would be more reasonable to say that matter is only an intellectual fancy, and that force is just the one thing of which we have a direct knowledge. And he illustrated this by a reference to the remarkable printing-press lately bought by Mr. Macdonald, of the London *Times*, and called the "Walter Press," in compliment to the proprietor of that journal. "Many of you," he said, "have doubtless viewed with admiring interest that truly wonderful work of human design, the Walter printing-machine. You first examine it at rest; presently comes a man, who simply pulls a handle toward him, and the whole inert mechanism becomes instinct with life—the blank paper continuously rolling off the cylinder at one end, being delivered at the other without any intermediate human agency, as large sheets of print, at the rate of fifteen thousand in an hour. Now, what is the cause of this most marvelous effect? Surely it lies essentially in the power or force which the pulling of the handle brought to bear on the machine from some extraneous source of power—which we in this instance know to be a steam-engine on the other side of the wall. This force it is which, distributed through the various parts of the mechanism, really performs the action of which each is the instrument; they only supply the vehicle for its transmission and application." Dr. Carpenter went on to argue that it is the substitution of the dynamical for the mere phenomenal idea which gives the highest value to our conceptions of the order of nature. "To set up those sequences which we call laws as self-acting, either excluding or rendering unnecessary the power which alone could give them effect, appeared to him as arrogant as it was unphilosophical. Modern science, fixing its attention exclusively on the order of nature, had separated itself wholly from theology, whose function it was to seek after its cause, and herein science was justified; but when science assumed to set up its own conception of the order of nature as a sufficient account of its cause, it was invading a province of thought to which it had no claim."

F. H. J.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Commissioner Davenport After Dead Voters—Mortality Record.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Bosworth in the chair.

Commissioner Gross reported that during the past week seventy-eight and a quarter miles of streets and gutters had been disinfected at a cost of $348 25. Since June 17, 486½ miles had been disinfected at a total cost of $1,954 30.

The following communication was received from United States Commissioner Davenport:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER AND CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

To the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to obtain a memorandum of males who have died within the past eighteen months in this County, as exhibited by the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Dr. Russell informs me that he can afford me the necessary facilities, I, of course, furnishing the clerks, at such times and in such manner as to incommode him the least. Will the Board have the kindness to inform me of its action upon this request at as early a day as may be possible, and forward me such authority as may be essential.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

JOHN J. DAVENPORT.

Commissioner Manniere moved that the application be referred to the Commissioner on Laws and Ordinances, but at the request of President Bosworth, the Board granted the application and directed Dr. Russell, Register of Records, to consult with Commissioner Davenport, and arrange the matter so that the business of the office will not be impeded.

The Sanitary Commission presented its report.

Dr. Chas. P. Russell, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 788 deaths, being an increase of 37 over the previous week, and an excess of 251 over the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 356 deaths; constitutional, 150; local, 196; developmental, 48, and violent causes, 38. The fatal cases of small-pox amounted to 4, and those of measles to 9, being in each instance the same number as on the previous week. The deaths by scarlatina diminished from 9 to 7; those by diptheria and croup from 12 to 9; those by typhus fever from 2 to 1; those by typhoid fever from 12 to 7; those by remittent fever from 9 to 6; those by cerebro-spinal fever from 9 to 8, and those by diarrhoeal diseases from 267 to 266. The deaths by intermittent-fever increased from 2 to 3, and those by whooping-cough from 3 to 5. Eighty-six deaths were due to phthisis pulmonalis, against 69 in the previous week, and 24 deaths were due to the local respiratory affections, against 30 in the previous week; 13 of the latter were caused by pneumonia. Eleven deaths were produced by puerperal diseases, a decrease of 2, and 20 by Bright's disease, an increase of 5. There were 26 deaths resulting from the direct effects of solar heat; 104 deaths occurred in hospitals and other institutions; 85 deaths were certified by Coroners, of which 5 were suicidal, and 33 the result of accident or negligence. Children under five years of age furnished 458 deaths, or 58 per cent. of the total mortality, and 24 deaths were of persons seventy years old or upward.

The following were the principal meteorological features of the week as registered for this Department at the Cooper Union: Maximum temperature, 91°; minimum temperature, 6?°; mean temperature, 78.7°, being 1.66° higher than that of the corresponding period during the past ten years. Mean reading of barometer 29.931 inch; mean degree of humidity, —.

A Silly Story Exposed—What the Cry of Tampering with the Mails Amounts to.

A daily journal in this City published on the 7th inst. a letter from Edward Herrick, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic Committee, Athens, Bradford County, Penn., complaining, among other things, that on one day at the beginning of the month the usual number of copies of the *Tribune* had not arrived, and that the TIMES had been offered in place of it, to the great indignation of several reputable gentlemen, &c. Mr. George W. Morse, Postmaster at Athens, writes that the statements of Mr. Herrick are true in regard to the non-arrival of the papers; but the story that any attempt has been made to keep them back he denounces as unqualifiedly false. He says the *Tribunes* are received at Athens in two bundles, and usually on Thursday. On the morning in question only one bundle arrived, and that was at once distributed in the boxes. The other package reached its destination on Saturday, and from it the general delivery list was filled, as also that for the Post-office at Milan. Mr. Herrick states that no papers were received at the latter place at all, where the "Post-master is a supporter of Mr. Greeley." This is totally incorrect. The papers were sent to Milan, and the "Postmaster" there happens to be an old woman!

The McIntyre Divorce Suit.

Catherine and Charles McIntyre were married in April, 1871, and lived together until February, 1872, when Mrs. McIntyre, discovering that her husband had been unfaithful to his marriage vows, separated from him and sued for a divorce. Being under age when she married, the suit was brought by her guardian and father, Charles Noonan, and the case being given to a referee to hear and determine the issues, he reported in favor of the plaintiff, and found that $1,000 per annum was suitable alimony for her and $500 counsel fee. On this report the case came up today before Judge Loew, in the Court of Common Pleas, when it was argued on a motion for alimony and counsel fee. The Court reserved its decision. Mr. McIntyre is a wealthy real estate owner, and was found by the referee to be worth considerable money.

Missing Girl.

The Police authorities are in search of a young girl named Catharine McGuirk, aged thirteen years, tall and slim, brown hair, blue eyes, rosy cheeks, rather long nose, good teeth, with red lips; has a scar on her right eye-brow, about half an inch in length. Had on a blue dress, (worsted and cotton,) black cloth jacket, white straw hat, with blue ribbon and black feather. She is intelligent and smart, and can read and write the English language. She disappeared in a mysterious manner from the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, at Castle Garden, about the 7th of July ult. Fifty dollars reward will be paid on information of her whereabouts being sent to Inspector George W. Dilks, No. 300 Mulberry-street, New-York.

OUR STATE TICKET.

The Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor—Speech of Gen. Robinson to His Neighbors.

The response which Gen. John. C. Robinson made to his friends and neighbors in Binghamton, Monday night, on the occasion of the serenade tendered him, is thus reported by the Binghamton *Republican*:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: For this manifestation of your regard, I return you my sincere thanks. I am disposed to attribute this visit more to your friendship for me as a citizen and a soldier than as a candidate for office. There is nothing so grateful to a soldier's heart as the approbation of his fellow-men. For this he endures privations and encounters dangers; he faces wounds, disease and death cheerfully in the performance of duty to his country, hoping to hear the encouraging words, "well done." But when he receives this approval from his friends and neighbors, in his native place and the home of his youth, it is doubly grateful to him. I was born in this city and on this street. There are a few here present who will remember when the house standing at the head of this street was considered out of town; when Court-street did not extend above the Court-house, and when the great pine woods commenced at Oak-street. Although this has always been my home, I had been absent in the army (with only short and occasional visits) for nearly thirty years, when I was brought back here in an almost helpless condition. Never shall I forget the reception I met with on that day. Three or four times as many people as the town contained when I left it met me at the railway depot with encouraging words and sympathizing looks. When I made up my mind to retire from the army, this seemed the natural place for me to settle down for the remainder of my days. I have had no reason to regret the choice. I have found here hosts of true, warm-hearted friends, and I believe no enemies.

But, my friends, notwithstanding what I said in commencing, I know that some of you expect to hear something from me on the subject of politics. I do not imagine that we all think alike. In this vast multitude there must be a difference of opinions. You all know that I am a Republican, and I assure you that I am such because I conscientiously believe that the welfare of the country depends upon the success of the Republican Party. I saw a few days since that Mr. A. T. Stewart said there was no danger of the country being ruined as long as we had plenty of corn and cotton.

Now, in my opinion, it takes something more than corn and cotton to save a nation. Patriotism and good government are necessary, and those we have at this time. Under the present Administration the country enjoys peace, prosperity and happiness, and no change is desirable. In this State we have lately had a Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers, and we mean to elect them. The Convention was large and enthusiastic. Among the delegates were many of the ablest and best men in the State, who went there with the determination that the State should be redeemed. After completing the organization they proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. Several were mentioned, two of whom were sure of receiving a large vote. The President of the Convention had ordered the roll of counties to be called, and it was about to be done, when Dr. Clarke, of New-York, rose and presented the name of Major-Gen. John A. Dix. This took the Convention by storm. The delegates seemed to think this would reconcile all conflicting opinions and insure success. County after county seconded the nomination—all other names were withdrawn, and the Convention nominated by acclamation the statesman and patriot who wrote, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot."

If John A. Dix had never written another line or uttered another word that dispatch alone would make his name immortal. No man enjoys public confidence to a greater extent than Gen. Dix. Originally a Free-soil Democrat, he sustained with his whole soul the war for the Union. A gentleman of the old school, he is respected and beloved by all who know him. For Congressman at large the Convention nominated that eminent lawyer, Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, whose eloquent voice will be heard throughout the State in this campaign. For Canal Commissioner we have Reuben W. Stroud, of Onondaga, a civil engineer by profession, eminently qualified for the position. For State Prison Inspector, Judge Graves, of Herkimer, whose name is a sufficient guarantee that the duties of the office will be properly attended to. For Electors at large the Convention presented the colored orator Frederick Douglass, of Monroe; the eminent German banker, Emil Sauer, of New-York, and the eloquent Stewart L. Woodford, of Kings. For District Elector we have our respected townsman, Hon. Barna R. Johnson, whom you and I well know to be true as steel.

Now, without referring to your candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, I will say that a stronger ticket than this was never presented for the suffrages of the people. It was made to be elected. There was but one opinion in the Convention. All went home with a determination to work for the ticket, and with the confident belief that it would be triumphantly elected.

But, my friends, important as it is to elect our State ticket, it is far more important to elect Grant and Wilson. For our country's sake we should do all in our power to sustain and uphold the illustrious soldier and patriot whose administration of the Government has been a perfect success. I know the man; I was his friend and comrade in Mexico, and served with him during the rebellion. In spite of all the abuse and slander heaped upon him, I tell you that Ulysses S. Grant is, by his strict integrity, his pure, upright character, and his great services to the country, entitled to your earnest, enthusiastic and unyielding support. True to his country, true to his friends, true to the principles of the Republican Party, he is the leader of our choice. Then let us close up the ranks; march on shoulder to shoulder. Let every Republican, and every Democrat who loves his country more than party, be at his post on the day of battle and victory is ours.

During his speech the General was frequently interrupted by applause.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

Two Germans Shoot Themselves—The Cause in One Case Unknown.

John Bersch, a German, sixty-seven years of age, residing at No. 67 Mangin-street, night watchman at the factory of John Kursteiner, Nos. 59 and 61 Goerck-street, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the breast. On Tuesday night Bersch arrived at the factory as usual, and took charge of the place at 6 o'clock. Mr. Kursteiner left soon after, and Bersch was alone. At about 11 o'clock Mr. Kursteiner returned to the factory, found Bersch fast asleep, woke and scolded him for his carelessness, and warned him that he would dismiss him if it again occurred. At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Kursteiner returned to his factory, and, on looking round, found a sealed letter addressed to Bersch's wife, and on a paper near by was written in German: "Let me buried in my grave. I die trusting in God's mercy. Bersch." On reading this, Kursteiner looked around and discovered Bersch sitting dead in the chair beside the office door. In his left breast, just below the region of the heart, was a pistol-shot wound, which had caused death. On the floor, immediately in front of the deceased, was found an old-fashioned cavalry pistol, with which the wound was inflicted. When found he had been dead some hours. Mr. Kursteiner notified Capt. Hedden, of the First Precinct, and the remains were removed to the Morgue for inquest. No cause can be assigned for the suicide except the threat of dismissal.

Antoine Henning, a German butcher, twenty-one years of age, of First-avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, committed suicide at an early hour yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Antoine had been very unfortunate in business, and had become despondent in consequence. He left his home between 8 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday, and did not return all night. At daylight, yesterday morning, Officer McGuire, of the Twenty-third-street Precinct, while on post, saw the body of a man lying in an open lot in Eighty-first-street, near First-avenue. The officer entered the lot and found the man dead, with a pistol-shot wound in his head. His right hand still clutched the pistol with which the wound had been inflicted. The remains were subsequently recognized as those of Henning. Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

The Obscene Literature Cases—Examinations Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday Commissioner Osborn devoted to the hearing of the evidence in the obscene literature cases. The case of E. M. Grandin, No. 41 Liberty-street, was the first taken up. For the prosecution, Mr. Anthony Comstock, Jr., testified that he had written from Bedford, Ohio, to the defendant, asking for a catalogue of "sporting books" such as Grandin had advertised in the *Day's Doings*. By return of post he received a catalogue of obscene books and a business card of the defendant's, addressed E. M. Grandin, No. 41 Liberty-street. For the defense no testimony was offered. The prisoner's counsel moved for the discharge of his client, first, on the ground that the catalogue received at Bedford, Ohio, by Mr. Comstock, could not be correctly described as "obscene literature," and next, that no proof had been offered by the prosecution to show any connection of the defendant with the mailing of the catalogue. Commissioner Osborn held that sufficient testimony had been offered to put the prisoner on his defense. Grandin's counsel then asked for an adjournment until Friday, and moved that the bail in the case be reduced from ten to five thousand dollars. The motion was granted.

The case of Silas Rogers, alias David Massey, was the next taken up. Mr. Comstock testified that he had addressed a letter to the prisoner at No. 737 Broadway. The defendant, who was engaged in the infamous traffic under the name of Prof. Rogers, answered the letter, and enclosed to the writer a catalogue of obscene books. Evidence was offered showing that Rogers was seen to receive and open the decoy letter of Mr. Comstock. Judge Goodlet, for the prisoner, asked for an adjournment until Saturday, in order that time might be had to prepare a motion for the discharge of his client, on the ground that only secondary evidence was before the Commissioner to prove the fact of the receipt of Mr. Comstock's letter.

The last case disposed of was that of Charles Mackey, of No. 88 Centre-street. Mr. Comstock had addressed a letter to the prisoner from Norwalk, Conn., asking for a catalogue of "sporting books" as advertised in one of the illustrated papers, and received in return a number of indecent books and a catalogue containing a list of obscene publications. The defendant at the time was doing business at No. 88 Centre-street under the name of the American Publishing Company. A quantity of obscene books was found by Mr. Comstock in two rooms occupied by the prisoner at that number. Counsel moved for the discharge of his client on the ground that the catalogue sent to Mr. Comstock did not come under the head of obscene literature. The fact, he contended, that obscene books were found in the prisoner's rooms at No. 88 Centre-street was not any proof that the United States mails had been used by the defendant for their distribution. The motion was denied, and the prisoner committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

POSTAL CARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 25, 1872.

From the following official correspondence between the Postmaster and the Attorney-General, it will be seen that owing to a failure on the part of Congress to make a specific appropriation for the furnishing of postal cards, the Postmaster-General, in the opinion of the Department of Justice, cannot take any further steps in the matter without violating the law. Mr. Creswell has, therefore, determined to postpone all action on the subject until Congress shall have passed the necessary legislation:

NUBRENVELL'S LETTER TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1872.

Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney-General:

SIR: At the last session of Congress the following law was passed:

Section 170. That to facilitate letter correspondence, and provide for the transmission of the mails at a reduced rate of postage, of messages, orders, notices and other short communications, either printed or written in pencil or ink, the Postmaster-General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public, with postage-stamps impressed upon them, "postal cards," manufactured of good stiff paper, of such quality, form and size as he shall deem best adapted for general use; which cards shall be used as a means of postal intercourse, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, and when so used shall be transmitted through the mails, at a postage charge of one cent each, including the cost of their manufacture.

The above section is a part of the Postal Code, entitled "an act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department, approved June 8, 1872."

At the same session the following appropriations were made:

"For manufacture of adhesive postage-stamps, $160,000."

"For manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, $453,000: Provided, That no envelope as furnished by the Government shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing, except a printed request to return the letter to the writer." (See an act entitled an "Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1873," approved June 1, 1872.)

I desire your opinion on the following points:

1. Is the authorization and direction contained in the one hundred and seventieth section of the "Postal Code," to "furnish and issue postal cards to the public, with postage-stamps impressed thereon," sufficient to warrant the Postmaster-General in making a contract for the same, before a specific appropriation by Congress has been made, without violating the seventh section of the act of July 12, 1870? (See U. S. Statutes, vol. 16, p. 251.) 2. If the foregoing question is answered affirmatively, then can the postal cards be construed as coming within the provisions of the appropriations for adhesive postage-stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and be paid for out of these appropriations, or either of them, or out of any other existing appropriation?

In compliance with the provisions of the sections already quoted from the "Postal Code," I have caused to be prepared a design and plate for postal cards, and am ready to "furnish and issue" the same, provided I am warranted by law in making a contract therefor. I hand you a printed copy of the "Postal Code," also of the Post-office Appropriations act, with a specimen of the engraved card which I propose to issue. Requesting the favor of an early reply, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

(Signed,) JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1872.

Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st inst., in which you submit, for my official opinion, the following questions:

1. Is the authorization and direction contained in the 170th section of the "Postal Code," to "furnish and issue 'postal cards' to the public, with postage-stamps impressed thereon," sufficient to warrant the Postmaster-General in making a contract for the same before a specific appropriation by Congress has been made, without violating the seventh section of the act of July 12, 1870? (See United States Statutes, volume 16, page 251.)

2. If the foregoing question is answered affirmatively, then can the "postal cards" be construed as coming within the provisions of the appropriations for adhesive stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers, and be paid for out of those appropriations, or either of them, or out of any other existing appropriation?

Said section 170 is as follows: "That to facilitate letter correspondence and provide for the transmission of the mails at a reduced rate of postage, of messages, orders, notices and other short communications, either printed or written in pencil or ink, the Postmaster-General shall be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public, with postage-stamps impressed upon them, postal cards, manufactured of good, stiff paper, of such quality, form and size as he shall deem best adapted for general use, which cards shall be used as a means of postal intercourse under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, and when so used shall be transmitted through the mails at a postage charge of one cent each, including the cost of their manufacture."

And the following is a copy of section 7 of the act of July 12, 1870, referred to by you:

"That it shall not be lawful for any Department of the Government to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations."

On the 1st of June, 1872, Congress passed an act "making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1873," in which all the appropriations are for specific purposes excepting one of $1,500 for miscellaneous items. Subsequently, and on June 8, an act was passed "to revise, amend, and consolidate the statutes relating to the Post-office Department," which contains said section 170. No appropriation was therefore made for "postal cards," and it is hardly necessary to say that the Postmaster-General has no power to divert the appropriations specifically made for adhesive postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers to the procurement of "postal cards." Clearly they are not embraced in the letter of the law, and, as they were not provided for at the time, it cannot be supposed that they entered into the intent of such appropriations.

Prior to 1870 acts of Congress were passed expressly or constructively imposing upon the Executive Department of the Government duties involving the expenditure of money for which no appropriations were made, and, from the existence of these duties, it was inferred that the power to incur the necessary debts for their performance also existed. To cut off all such inferences and assumptions by the Departments was the evident purpose of section 7 of the act of 1870. Arrangements by the Post-office Department for the manufacture and furnishing of "postal cards" would necessitate the creation of a large indebtedness, and therefore would involve the Government "in a contract for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriations." Manifestly the Postmaster-General has no power to do this, unless said section 7 is *pro tanto* repealed by said section 170. To create a repeal by implication there must be a positive repugnancy between the provisions of the new law and those of the old. (Wood vs. Fairburn, 3 Howard, 636.) One statute is not to be construed as a repeal of another if it be possible to reconcile the two together. (Harford vs. The United States, 8th Crouch, 109; Cool vs. Smith, 1 Block, 459.)

Explanations of section 170 may be made without holding that it is in conflict with any older law, the most probable of which is that as the Post-office Appropriation bill was passed before provision was made for "postal cards," the necessary appropriation therefor was inadvertently omitted. Possibly Congress may have intended that the Postmaster-General should obtain such information and make such arrangements as he could without the expenditure of money in reference to such cards before the next session of Congress, in view of which it would make the necessary appropriation.

Be that as it may, Congress has fixed upon the very good policy of keeping the expenditures of the public money under its control, and it is not to be presumed that the intent to depart from that policy by conferring upon the Postmaster-General power to make contracts for thousands or millions of dollars, at his discretion, would be left to a doubtful construction of the statutes. Persons entering into contracts at this time to furnish postal cards must look for compensation to the chances of future legislation. No provision can now be made by the Postmaster-General as to the time or mode of payment, and this would probably tend to increase the expense, and place difficulties in the way of the new system.

Independently, however, of all questions of expediency, I am of the opinion that you have no power under existing laws to enter into a contract for the future payment of money to persons for furnishing the "postal cards," described in section 170 of the act of June 8, 1872.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,) GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

UTAH.

Mining News and the New-Mexico Diamond Excitement.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 27.—The sale of the Savage, Hiawatha, Montezuma and Last Chance mines, on Saturday last, was for $400,000 cash. "The Winson, Utah, Silver Mining Company" of New-York are the purchasers, with a working capital of $100,000.

There is much excitement here today in consequence of the receipt of gems from the diamond mines of New-Mexico. The rubies, emeralds, opals, garnets and sapphires received by the Savage Company are pronounced genuine. The question of the genuineness of the "diamonds" is to be submitted to the New-York lapidaries for decision. Another expedition is organizing here to search for gems in New-Mexico.

Specimens of gold-bearing quartz received from Tintei today assay over $40,000 per ton.

Great preparations are making for the coming fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society to be held in this city next October.

MONTANA.

Navigation of the Upper Missouri.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 28.—A reconnoissance just completed by competent engineers demonstrates that the Missouri River is navigable above the Falls, for a good class of steamers, 275 miles beyond Fort Benton, the present head of navigation. A line of steamers is to be immediately placed on the Upper Missouri, to run in connection with the finished portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, making a direct eastern outlet for the entire trade of Montana.

MISSOURI.

A Quarrel, a Wounding, and a Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Some days ago, two desperadoes named McClelland and Wright, got into a quarrel at Hayes City, Kansas, in which Wright was killed, and McClelland badly wounded. McClelland was placed in jail, and chained to a post with "Pony" Donovan, a noted horse-thief. On the second night after the murder, a band of citizens visited the jail, and killed both McClelland and Donovan.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Accident to a Pullman Express Train.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 28.—The Pullman express train from Boston ran off the track at Carmel this morning by reason of a broken rail. The engine, baggage-car, and express-car passed over in safety, but two Pullman and one passenger cars were thrown off. No one was injured. The morning train from this city was delayed several hours.

The Yantic and the East India Squadron.

Late news from Fortress Monroe, of date Aug. 26, is to the effect that the United States steamer Yantic, which was almost entirely rebuilt at the Norfolk Navy-yard during the past year, has been put into commission, under command of Commodore Byron Wilson, and has been ordered to proceed to join the Asiatic squadron. Having everything in readiness for sea, she left her moorings in Norfolk on Friday last, and dropped down to the Compass Buoys, in Hampton Roads, and proceeded to adjust her compasses, and yesterday afternoon she came down and anchored off the fort. She had hardly put her head to the tide when the United States steamer Tallapoosa, from Washington, hove in sight, and shortly after came alongside and placed a draft of seamen and marines on board to complete her complement.

The following is a list of the Yantic's officers: Commodore Byron Wilson, commanding; Lieut.-Commander Pigman, Executive Officer; Lieutenant and Navigating Officer, Benjamin L. Eden; Lieutenant, Gillpatrick; Masters, Spaulding, Beck and Boadman; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Parker; Chief-Engineer, Aston; Assistant Paymaster, Louis A. York; Assistant Engineer, Galt; Midshipmen, James Thompson, Mertz, Rhinehart and Ashley; Captain's Clerk, James P. Cowardin. This latter gentleman has been connected with the Richmond *Dispatch* for a long time, and gained considerable notoriety in this section by his lectures on the "Humors of Reconstruction." He will be special correspondent for a New-York journal during his trip, which is made more for seeing the country than for any pecuniary motives.

The Yantic will sail in a day or two for the East India squadron, by way of the Suez Canal, and it is understood that her first duty will be to touch at Zanzibar, and inquire into the African slave trade carried on in that section, and take immediate steps to suppress it.

The Yantic is now one of the staunchest vessels in our navy, and wherever she may be will no doubt give a good account of herself.

The Case of the Court Officers.

The claims of an additional lot of Court officers have been lately brought before the Courts on a mandamus, others having been disposed of previously.

It has been the practice to surround the Court of Oyer and Terminer with a gang of men who were appointed temporarily to attend at its sessions and act as constables or deputy sheriffs. These officers were compensated by the Board of Supervisors at a per diem allowance, and a very large expense in the aggregate had to be borne by the County for these services.

One of these officers recently brought his case before the Supreme Court to compel, by mandamus, the Board of Audit to allow his claim. It was contended on the part of the County that this was not a justifiable claim. The Supreme Court, of which the Oyer and Terminer is a part, had a large number of Court attendants who should have performed all of the duty required by the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Yearly salaries are allowed to these officers, and no additional ones can be needed, and the appointment of others to do this nominal duty is only a specious pretext to enlist the services of political parasites among the followers of some local leader, by procuring these gratuities from the City and County Treasury. Much dissatisfaction was felt by the politicians generally at the course pursued by Controller Green on his accession to office, in reducing the number of Court attendants from more than 200 to about one-half of that number, and thus throwing out of employment a large number of worthy persons who were valuable at the local primaries. At the very time in 1871 when these services are alleged to have been rendered the extraordinary number of 210 persons besides were drawing salaries as Court attendants.

The Public Markets.

The following important order has been issued in regard to the change of the hours for the closing of the business of the public markets of the City and the cleansing of the same:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUREAU OF MARKETS, Aug. 22, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of September the hours of closing business of the several stands in the Washington, West Washington, Fulton, Clinton and Catharine Markets will be changed from 5 o'clock P. M. to the usual hours heretofore granted for the Fall and Winter months; but that all the filth, garbage, decayed flesh, &c., shall be laid or swept in such places by the several stand-holders as shall be designated by the clerks or other officers on each day before 3 o'clock P. M. in order that the same may be taken away as soon after as possible.

All meats, fish, vegetables, &c., which shall remain after market hours, and unfit for the next market day, shall be removed by the occupants thereof to such places as shall be determined by the officers in charge. All oyster and other shells shall be taken away as soon as a cart-load shall be made by the several stand-holders engaged in that class of business, and no shells will be allowed to be placed or emptied on the streets or walks around the several markets.

By order of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
THOMAS F. DE VOE, Superintendent of Markets.

Payment to the City Laborers.

Controller Green paid, yesterday, along the line of the work, through his paymaster, Moor Falls, Esq., the wages due up to Aug. 15 to the laborers on the small pipes and those engaged on the cobble-stone pavements. Upon the completion of this payment, which amounts to almost $20 000, all the laborers in the employ of the City will have received the wages due them to the 15th inst. In thus facilitating the audit and payment of the pay-rolls of the workmen, Controller Green has pleased them exceedingly, for during many years they have been obliged to wait a longer time before getting paid. During his long experience with public works, while he has been always rigid in requiring proper authority for the employment of men, he has been equally solicitous for the welfare of the workmen in procuring prompt payment of their well-earned wages.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	22	Tar, bbls	404
Bees-wax, pkgs	9	Resin, bbls	1,392
Broom-corn, bales	12	Pork, pkgs	218
Cotton, bales	113	Beef, pkgs	122
Copper, bbls	70	Cut-meats, pkgs	51
Dried Fruit, pkgs	188	Lard, pkgs	100
Eggs, bbls	1,009	Lard, kegs	75
Flour, bbls	13,831	Stearine, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	44,852	Butter, pkgs	2,254
Corn, bushels	214,632	Cheese, pkgs	25,652
Oats, bushels	40,325	Tallow, pkgs	76
Rye, bushels	34	Spelter, pcs	558
Flax-seed, bags	461	Starch, boxes	750
Corn-meal, bbls	420	Tobacco, hhds	402
Corn-meal, bags	400	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,278
Hops, bales	13	Whisky, bbls	526
Hides, No.	392	Wool, bales	174
Hides, bales	225	Oil, Lubricat'g, bbls	60
Leather, sides	4,987	Skins, bales	2
Spirits Turp., bbls	143		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship Khandeish, for Liverpool—45,506 bushels Corn, 7,525 bushels Wheat, 193 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Heiress, for Bristol—449 bbls. Resin, 4,800 Staves, 40,582 bushels Corn, 40 boxes Bacon, 300 Shooks.

By the steamer Iowa, for Glasgow—17 boxes Ham, 250 boxes Cheese, 19,500 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 500 bbls. Resin, 100 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer Alexandria, for Glasgow—246 bbls. Resin, 107 cases Sewing-machines, 6 bbls. Sperm-oil, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 316 bags Waste, 510 bags Oil-cake, 487 boxes Cheese, 512 bbls. Flour.

By the brig Sa Jenkins, for Queenstown and orders—17,116 bushels Corn.

By the bark Tempo, for Queenstown and orders—28,390 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Teresina, for Barcelona—400 bbls. Petroleum, 1,117 cases Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls scarce and quiet at $11@$12 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in request at 33½c.@34c. for Western, and 35½c.@36c. for prime Southern, ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Have been salable and steady, with Common Pale quoted at $4 75@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$7 50; Croton, $15@$18; Philadelphia Front, $—@$— ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quite dull, including Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18½c.; Paraffine, 28c.@29c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@33c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been inquired for and quoted steady, with Rosendale quoted $1 60 ⅌ bbl.

COCOA—Has been in light demand, including Maracaibo at 28c.@30c.; Caracas, 16c.@16½c.; Guayaquil, 13½c.@14c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold, in bond, ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been in very moderate request, with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted at $15@$16; House do., $22@$23; Newcastle Gas, $8@$9 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $3 75@$5 25 ⅌ ton, for cargoes. The regular monthly auction sale of Scranton Coal occurred today; 100,000 tons were disposed of at a further reduction in prices, including of Lump 7,500 tons at $3 15@$3 25; Steam-boat, 7,500 tons at $3 20@$3 22½; Grate, 22,000 tons at $3 40; Egg, 18,000 tons at $3 42½@$3 45; Stove, 30,000 tons at $3 75@$3 80; Chestnut, 15,000 tons at $3 20@$3 32½, ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately sought after and quoted steady; 2,000 bags Rio, by the Winifred, at Baltimore, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing steadily, with sales reported of 1,918 bales, including 1,673 bales to spinners and 275 bales to shippers. For forward delivery, an unusually extensive business has been transacted, opening ⅛c.@⅜c. ⅌ lb. lower, but closing with a partial recovery of the decline; sales have been reported, since our last, of 30,500 bales, (5,700 bales last evening and 25,150 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for September 300 bales at 20c., 1,000 bales at 19 15-16c., 700 bales at 19⅞c., 1,100 bales at 19 13-16c.; October, 30 bales at 19c., 600 bales at 18 15-16c., 500 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c.; November, 40 bales at 18⅜c.; December, 100 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 30 bales at 18½c., old form contract; February, 300 bales at 18⅝c., old form contract; And today, for August, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 800 bales at 19 15-16c., 200 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 13-16c., 1,400 bales at 19¾c., 850 bales at 19 11-16c., 900 bales at 19⅝c., 500 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19½c., 800 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19 11-16c., 300 bales at 19¾c., 900 bales at 19 11-16c., 400 bales at 19⅝c., 900 bales at 19 11-16c., 200 bales at 19⅝c.; October, 300 bales at 19c., 500 bales at 18 15-16c., 300 bales at 18⅞c., 600 bales at 18 13-16c., 1,400 bales at 18¾c., 500 bales at 18 11-16c., 600 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18 9-16c., 2,700 bales at 18½c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 7-16c., 600 bales at 18½c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 1,600 bales at 18⅜c., 1,000 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c.; January, 600 bales at 18½c., 500 bales at 18 7-16c., 800 bales at 18½c., 1,000 bales at 18 9-16c.; February, 500 bales at 18 11-16c., 500 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18⅝c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz.: August, 20.50c.; September, 20.04c.; October, 19c.; November, 18.52c.; December, 18 7-16c.; January, 18.60c.; February, 18.71c. The receipts at this port today were 113 bales, including 96 bales from Savannah and 17 bales from Norfolk. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 980 bales, and thus far this week 4,094 bales, against 1,628 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,680,312 bales, against 3,937,949 bales in 1870–71. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	17	17
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21¾	21¾	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	23¾	23¾	24⅛	24⅛

EGGS—Have been in moderate request at about previous figures, ranging from 23c.@27c. for ordinary to very choice marks, the main demand having been for fresh lots of State at 25c.@26c.; Western at 24c.@25c., and Jersey and Long Island at 26c.@27c.

FISH—The demand has been moderate, mostly for Mackerel, at our quotations. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $14@$17; No. 2 do. $10@$12; No. 3 do. $5 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been decidedly more confident for home trade purposes and for shipment, and prices have been generally quoted up 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been made since our last of 16,350 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra at $6 70@$7 25; very good to fancy at $7 25@$7 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 70@$7 20; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 90@$7 35 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been more freely dealt in at a shade better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., at $6 ?@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 30@$12 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good request at $4 10@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5. Corn-meal has been in better demand, mostly for shipment, at $3 25@$3 65 for Yellow and White Western; $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales reach 1,100 bbls., of which 750 bbls. were low to good grade Western Yellow for shipment, at $3 25@$3 50, delivered.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very light supply for prompt delivery, and has been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, on a moderate inquiry, for shipment and milling. Winter Wheat has been less freely dealt in, but has been quoted firm. Shippers have been purchasing the odd lots of new Red and Amber, as offered, at the current rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels at $1 53 for choice No 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 52@$1 55 for soft, and $1 56@$1 60 for dry new Red Western; $1 58@$1 65 for new Amber do.; $1 70 for Amber Tennessee; $1 75 for old Amber Long Island....Corn has been offered with more freedom at a shade lower prices, leading to a fairly active business, almost wholly in Mixed Western, mainly for export, the market closing rather weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 207,000 bushels, (part from store,) at 63½c.@63c. for fair to prime sailing vessel grades, closing at 63½c.@63c., for prime, afloat; 63½c.@64c. for fancy do.; 61c.@64½c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, afloat; 63½c.@65c. for Yellow Western; 66c.@70c. for White Western, and 58c.@60c. for damaged. ....Prime Western Rye has been very quiet, but quoted steady, on the basis of 73½c.@74c., afloat....Of new Western Barley, some 2,650 bushels poor changed hands at 77c. ⅌ bushel; market as yet unsettled....For Barley-malt there has been some call, with bids reported of equal to $1 25@$1 30 for fair to very good Canada, which rates have been unsatisfactory to sellers; no important dealings transpired. Canada Peas have been offered less freely, and holders have been claiming higher prices, but no transactions have been reported sufficient to establish any material change in values....Oats have been offered and purchased with comparative freedom at about steady rates. The chief call has been for old Mixed Western, afloat, for trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 43½c.@44c., chiefly at 44c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat; 45½c.@49c. for ordinary to choice White Western, from store, track and afloat; and 38½c.@41c. for inferior to good ordinary new Black Mixed and fair ordinary White Western; 45c.@45½c. for old Mixed State.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been comparatively quiet, including Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14½c.@14¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 14¾c.@15c. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales Domestic Cloth, in lots, at 14¾c. here and 14c. in Boston.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately dealt in, with old Bale quoted from $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.; new Bale Hay at $1@$1 45. Straw sells slowly at from 60c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities. Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP, &c.—Manila has been in more demand, with some sales rumored on the basis of 11c., gold; Jute Butts have been more freely dealt in at the late decline, with sales reported of 2,400 bales at 2¾c., currency. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russia, $210@$215 ⅌ ton; Manila, 11c.; Sisal, 8¾c.@9c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts at 2¾c.@2⅞c., ⅌ lb., currency.

HIDES—There has been very little call for stock since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. We quote: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 25c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@30 lbs., 25c.; Entre Rios, 21@23 lbs., 24½c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 21@23 lbs., 20½c.@21½c.; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 24c.; Rio Grande, 20@24 lbs., 24c.@24½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23½c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; Central America, 18@21 lbs., 19½c.@20c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 19c.@20c., as they run; Texas, 20@25 lbs., 18c.@20c.; Western, 21@25 lbs., 18c.; Southern, 18@20 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency. Dry-salted Hides—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@25 lbs., 13c.@15c., currency, as they run. Wet-salted Hides—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 40@45 lbs., 13c.; California, 55@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; City Slaughter, ox, 60@80 lbs., 12½c.; City slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. Upper-leather Hides—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 17@18 lbs., 25c.@27c., gold, selected. East India Hides—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold.

HOPS—Have been quoted steady on limited offerings of most grades, but have been without activity. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 45c.@65c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 15c.@30c.; older growths at 10c.@25c.; foreign at 60c.@65c. Some odd lots of new crop of rather inferior quality have been disposed of at 55c.@60c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been generally quoted as before, on a moderate movement in the leading kinds of stock.

LEATHER—The inquiry has been on a very moderate scale, within the previous range. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 26c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 38c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c.; Oak, Rough Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been moving very slowly, and quotations have been more or less nominal; 35 bbls. New-Orleans were placed at 75c.@82c. ⅌ gallon. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@37c.; English Islands, 30c.@36c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@88c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active, the demand having been principally from shippers, and prices have advanced. Strained closed at $4 10@$4 12½. Sales have been reported of 1,780 bbls. strained, part to arrive, at $4; 100 bbls. do. at $4 12½; 600 bbls. do. at $4 10; 1,600 bbls. do. at $4 10, flat; 500 bbls. low No. 2 at $4 25; 100 bbls. good No. 2 1st, $4 50; 500 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale at $5@$8, ⅌ 280 lbs....Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand, on a weak market, with Merchantable quoted at 50½c.@51c. Sales 255 bbls. in merchantable order, at 51c., and 150, New-York barrels, at 52c....Tar has been quoted rather stronger, under lighter offerings.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in rather better demand for refining, at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. at 11⅛c....For Refined there has been a moderate shipping inquiry, without changes in prices; 2,000 bbls. for August delivery sold at 23⅛c. Cases have been quoted at 28c.@28¾c.; Naphtha at 14c.@14¼c....In Philadelphia there has been a very dull market, without sales reported ....Refined quoted at 21¾c. On the Creek the asking prices have been $3 35@$3 40 on upper, and $3 35 on lower road.

PROVISIONS—There has been a better inquiry noted for Pork for early delivery, at about steady prices, in good part for Prime Mess. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $14 10@$14 25 for full and job lots of New Western Mess; $13 10@$13 15 for old do.; $12 12½ for (1,000 bbls.) new Western Prime Mess; $11 12 for old do., and $10 87@$11 for extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been more active, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. Western Mess, seller September, at $14, and 1,500 bbls. do., seller October, at $14 10@$14 12½, ⅌ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been quiet and unchanged, ranging from 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. Cut-meats have been in good demand at from 13c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6½c.@8c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@15c. for Smoked Hams, and 7½c.@9c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7½c.@8c. for Bellies, ⅌ lb. The reported sales since our last are equal to 215 pkgs., in lots. Also, 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, averaging 10 lbs., at 7½c.; and 2,700 Pickled Shoulders and Hams, in bulk, at 7c.@7¾c., and 13c., respectively....There has been a brisk movement reported in Bacon, mainly for forward delivery, at firm prices; sales, 1,000 boxes Long Clear, early delivery, mostly at 8¼c.; 1,300 boxes Long Clear, September and October deliveries, at 8½c.; 500 boxes do., November delivery, at 8¼c.; 1,250 boxes do. December delivery, at 7¾c., with 8c. subsequently asked; 500 boxes do., December and January delivery, at 7¾c.; 250 boxes Long and 250 boxes Short Clear, December and January deliveries, at 8c.; and 450 boxes Short Clear, February deliveries, at 8¼c.; and some 25,000 lbs. City Short Rib, in bulk, reported at 8¼c. ⅌ lb....There has been a moderate trade noted in Lard for early delivery, mostly for refining purposes, with holders firm in their views, and offering desirable lots with reserve. Sales have been reported of 1,020 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for good to prime old Western; 9⅛c. for choice Western do. and Kettle-Rendered; 9c. for prime and 9¼c. for choice new Western Steam; 9c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8¾c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery, there has been a limited inquiry noted for old Western Steam, with sales reported of 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller August, at 9⅛c....Beef products have been more active within the range of from $4@$10 for inferior to choice brands Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 500 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for Prime Mess; $18@$20 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce; Beef Hams at $20@$24 as the extremes for old; a sale of 15 bbls. new was made at $34 ⅌ bbl....Butter has been moderately dealt in with prices for desirable grades quoted about steady. We quote: Butter within the range of from 14c.@28c. for poor to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots do.; 9c.@18c. for poor to good Western; 19c.@23c. for selections do.; Grease Butter, 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.... Cheese has attracted less attention from buyers, the exclusive rates claimed operating against free export purchases. The want of freight room is also against the outward movement. The market shows rather less buoyancy, though quotations remain as in our last. We quote the range from 9½c.@14½c. for poor to very fine, and a shade higher rates for fancy factory; 7½c.@13½c. for common to extra Dairy, and 4½c.@8½c. for Skimmed, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in limited demand since our last, at unchanged rates. We quote: Clover at 9¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb; Rough Flax, $2; Timothy, $3 25@$3 75 for ordinary to very choice, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 30@$2 32½, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in comparatively moderate request, within the range of previous quotations. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 50c.; Guatemala, 57½c.@60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 48c.; Sisal, 49c.@50c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.@50c.; Angostura, 37c.@38c.; Para, 50c.@51c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ⅌ lb. Goat—Tampico, 51c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 33c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 45c.; East India Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair demand, especially in a jobbing way. We quote: No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@97½c.; Mace, $1 15@$1 20; Cassia, 29c.@30c.; White Pepper, 35c.@35½c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@12⅝c.; Cloves, 22½c.@23c., gold, ⅌ lb. Stocks offered reservedly.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more favor with buyers, who have been more willing to operate, particularly on refining account, on the basis of previous quotations, while holders have been less liberal in their offerings of stock, and on good to prime refining qualities generally asking a shade higher figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,451 hhds. and 1,172 boxes, including 1,300 hhds. about fair refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 1,106 hhds. fully good fair to prime refining do. at 8⅜c.@9c.; 645 hhds. fully fair to prime do. at 8⅝c.@9c.; 400 hhds. low grade Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 300 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; and 872 boxes Clayed Havana at 8⅜c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 8⅜c.@8⅝c., ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba firm at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; good do. strong at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 9c., with some holders demanding ⅛c. ⅌ lb. more; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10⅛c. ⅌ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined have been moderately active, including Powdered at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Crushed 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; Granulated at 12c.; A's at 10⅞c.@11⅛c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—There has been a fair demand for prime Tallow at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice. Of Stearine 50 tcs. sold at 9⅛c. for soft, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ⅌ gallon, showing a slight improvement.

FREIGHTS—The movements today in the way of berth freights have been quite limited, checked in part by the comparative scarcity of room, and the firmer views of owners. Grain and Provisions have been offered to a moderate extent; but for other kinds of Produce, the inquiry for accommodation has been restricted. The chartering business has also been slow, the bids having been, in most instances, reduced and quite unsatisfactory, particularly for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades, which have been in most request. Vessels for the Deal trade have been less sought after, and rates have been quoted lower.....For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 15,500 bushels Wheat, at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 185 boxes Bacon at 35s. And a British bark, 699 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John's, at 81s. 6d. And a British bark, 383 tons, with general cargo, reported from Pernambuco, at £2 10; a Portuguese bark, 337 tons, with Cotton, from Mossoro, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb. and 5 ⅌ cent.; a British schooner, with sugar, in bags, from Pernambuco, at 30s.; a Dutch schooner, 174 tons, with Cotton, from Aracaty, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb and 5 ⅌ cent.....For London, by sail, 5,000 Staves, on private terms; and, by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain, at 9d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel; also, a British ship, 998 tons with general cargo, on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 25 boxes Bacon, at 35s. ⅌ ton....For the British Channel, a German brig, 268 tons, another 282 tons, and another 250 tons, reported with general cargo, from Bahia, at equal to 25s. ⅌ ton on full cargoes; a British brig, 251 tons, with general cargo from Maceio, at 40s. for less than a full cargo, and 5 ⅌ cent....For New-Ross, a Norwegian bark, 474 tons, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 562 tons, with 3,700 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. 4½d., or, if direct, at 7s. 1½d.; and a brig, with a full cargo of Corn, in bulk, from New-Orleans, at 12d. ⅌ bushel.... For Bremen, a German bark, 240 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Bahia, at 22s. 6d.....For Antwerp, by sail, 450 tcs. Lard, at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Havre, a Norwegian ship, 631 tons, hence, with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum and its products, at 7s. ⅌ bbl. ....For Copenhagen and orders a German schooner, 176 tons, with Cotton, reported from Pernambuco, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb. and 5 ⅌ cent....For Rouen, a bark, with Corn, from New-Orleans, at 23c. ⅌ bushel.... For Boston, an American brig, 203 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

New-York Cattle Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1872.

There were a few sales in horned Cattle this forenoon; prices from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb.; quality from common to fair; weights from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt. State Bulls, coarse and lean, sold at $2 75 ⅌ cwt., gross weight. Milch Cows sold from $40@$60 ⅌ head; general sales from $45@$55 ⅌ head. Veals in demand from 7½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves at $7 50 ⅌ head. Sheep firm from 5½c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Lambs brisk from 7¼c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs firm from 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; light Pigs not quoted.

SALES.

Fortieth-street Sheep Market. Judd & Buckingham sold 187 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,730 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 50 State Sheep, weight 7,770 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 150 Lambs, weight 8,470 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 121 Lambs, Ohios, weight 6,760 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 119 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 6,040 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 215 State Lambs, weight 12,830 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 209 State Lambs, weight 12,320 lbs., at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. Kirby sold 23 Sheep, weight 2,075 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 59 Sheep, weight 4,370 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 19 Lambs, weight 859 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 14 Lambs, weight 9,020 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, 170 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 18 Sheep, weight 1,030 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 204 Sheep, weight 16,470 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Sheep, weight 1,335 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 14 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,370 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 14 Sheep, weight 1,555 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb., 41 Lambs, weight 2,130 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 37 Lambs, weight 1,240 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 43 Lambs, weight 2,760 lbs., at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.; 53 Lambs, weight 3,520 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 05 Grass Calves at $7 50 ⅌ head; 20 Veals, weight 4,040 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 11 Veals, weight 1,590 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 28, 1872: 954 head of horned Cattle, 8,379 Sheep, 324 Veals, 11,222 Hogs, 31 Horses, all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City; the Sheep, Veals and Hogs consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards, the Horses to City railroad companies.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for this forenoon: 22 cars Hogs for Erie Railway, 20 cars of Hogs for Hudson River Railway, with 3 cars of Sheep due.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for this forenoon: 1,336 Sheep and Lambs, 415 Veals, 52 Cows, 5 Bulls.

House of Detention Commitments.

John Tully, a young lad, was sent to the House of Detention by the Coroner as a witness in the Division-street homicide upon a temporary commitment, which did not cite that he had been examined and that his testimony was necessary on the part of the prosecution. He was brought today before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged, the Court holding that a commitment to the House of Detention must follow the words of the statute, and that simply a temporary commitment was insufficient.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 28.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, new....s3.113⅜	$19,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....s3.113⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, C....c.112½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Pacific Mail.... 74⅜	600 North-western.... 74⅜
200 do.... 74⅜	500 do....c. 74⅜
100 do....c. 74⅜	100 do....s3. 74⅜
200 do....b3. 74⅜	200 do....b3. 74⅜
100 do....c. 74⅜	100 do....c. 74⅜
200 do....c. 74⅜	200 do.... 74⅜
100 do....s3. 74⅜	100 do....s3. 74⅜
200 do....b10. 74⅜	100 Erie Railway.... 48⅝
100 do....c. 74⅜	800 do. 48⅝
100 do.... 74⅜	800 do. 48⅝
400 do.... 74⅜	1900 do. 49
100 Western Union...c. 72⅝	100 do. 49⅛
200 do.... 72¾	1400 do. 49⅛
100 do....b3. 72¾	200 do....c. 49⅛
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98⅜	100 do....c. 49⅛
100 do.... 98⅜	200 do. 49⅛
100 do....s3. 98⅜	300 do. 49⅛
100 do....s3. 98⅜	600 do. 49¼
10 do.... 98⅜	700 do. 49
100 Rock Island....110⅝	200 do....s3. 49⅛
100 do....c.110⅝	300 do....c. 49⅛
100 do....s60.110⅝	600 do....c. 49⅛
100 do....c.110⅝	100 do....c. 49⅛
200 St. Paul Railroad. 54⅞	500 do. 49⅛
400 do....b3. 55	500 do. 49
200 do....c. 55	200 do....b3. 49⅛
1000 Ohio & Miss.... 43⅛	400 do. 49⅛
100 do....s3. 43⅛	100 Lake Shore....c. 90⅜
100 do....b3. 43⅛	200 do. 90
200 C., C. & I. C....b3. 34⅝	400 do. 90⅛
100 do....s3 34⅝	1400 Union Pacific.... 36⅜
100 do....s10. 34⅝	100 do. 36⅜
300 do.... 34⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10¾ A. M.

$6,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 24⅞	100 Erie Railway..b. c. 49⅛
1,000 do....b3. 25	100 do. 49
5,000 Missouri 6s.... 93⅜	200 do. 49⅛
1,000 Texas 10s. '76.... 87⅛	2200 do. 49⅛
5,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 94⅞	500 do. 49⅛
17,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'y L., reg.... 109	100 do. 49⅛
	200 do. 49⅛
	200 do....s3. 49
2,000 Erie 1st M.... 103	200 do. 49
1,000 Erie 4th M.... 95⅛	200 do. 48⅞
1,000 L. Shore D. bs... 97⅞	200 do. 48⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 86⅞	200 do. 48⅞
12,000 Gt. West. 2d M... 90	300 do. 48⅞
15,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.103⅞	200 do. 48⅞
5,000 Cl. & Pitts., 4th. 84	1000 do. 48⅞
1,000 Ohio&M.C.S.F. 96⅝	1400 do. 48⅞
5,000 Ced.F.&M.1st.c. 81⅛	300 do. 48⅞
5,000 Ohio & M.2dM.. 87⅛	400 do. 48⅞
22 Bank of N. Y.... 134	200 do....s3. 48⅞
10 Bank of America.. 150	100 do. 48⅞
10 Bank St. of N. Y..111	300 do. 48⅞
200 Quick. M. Co...b3. 42	1000 do. 48⅞
200 do....b. c. 43⅛	100 do. 48⅞
200 Quicksilver Pf.... 52⅛	100 L.S&M.So.R.Rb.c. 90⅛
100 do.... 53	500 do. 90⅛
100 do....b. c. 53⅛	500 do....b3. 90⅛
4 Del. & H. Canal...119	300 do. 90
300 Am. M. Union Ex. 72⅛	100 do. 90⅛
5 do.... 71½	1000 do....s60. 89⅞
200 U. S. Express.b. c. 81⅛	1500 do. 90⅛
100 do.... 81⅛	600 do....s3. 90⅛
300 P. M. S. S. Co.... 74⅝	100 do....b3. 90⅛
100 do....s3. 74⅝	100 do. 90⅛
100 do....b. c. 74⅝	500 do. 90⅛
100 do....c. 74⅝	100 Union Pac....b.c. 36⅛
100 do....s3. 74⅝	100 do....s3. 36⅛
100 do.... 74⅝	500 do....b3. 36⅛
200 do....b3. 74⅝	500 do. 36⅛
100 do....s3. 74⅝	900 do....s3. 36⅛
200 do....b3. 74⅝	300 do. 36⅛
100 do.... 74⅝	100 do....b3. 36⅛
100 do....b3. 74⅝	100 do. 36⅛
400 do....b3. 74⅝	700 do. 36⅛
400 do....s3. 74⅝	1600 do....b3. 36⅛
200 do.... 74⅝	300 do. 36⅛
500 do.... 74⅝	200 Illinois Central...133
300 do.... 74½	60 Cl. & Pitts. G'd... 90⅛
200 do.... 74⅝	600 C. & N. W. R..b.c. 74⅝
200 do.... 74⅝	600 do. 74⅝
2000 do....b3. 74⅝	500 do....b3 74⅝
200 do....s3. 74⅝	500 do. 74⅝
300 do.... 74⅝	100 do....b3. 74⅝
1700 do....b3. 75	100 do. 74⅝
2000 do.... 75	100 M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 76⅛
1300 do.... 75⅛	20 Morris & Essex... 92⅛
800 do.... 75⅛	300 Ohio & Miss....b3. 43⅛
300 do....c. 75⅛	900 do....b. c. 43⅛
100 West. Un.b. c.s3. 72⅞	300 do. 43⅛
300 do.... 72⅞	600 do....c. 43⅛
1400 do....s60. 73	2300 do. 44
1400 do.... 72⅞	300 do....c. 43⅞
700 do.... 73	200 do....b3. 44
200 N.Y.C. & Hud..b3. 98⅛	200 do....s3. 43⅞
300 do.... 98⅛	1300 do. 43⅞
500 do....b. c. 98⅛	300 do....b3. 44
100 do.... 98⅛	400 do....b3. 44⅛
100 do....b2. 98⅛	500 do....b10. 44⅛
1400 do.... 98⅛	500 do. 44
300 do....s60. 97⅞	500 do....s60. 43⅞
2000 do.... 98⅛	800 do. 44
2200 do....b3. 98⅛	500 do. 44⅛
300 C., C., C. & Ind.... 90	300 M. K. & Tex.b. c. 42
100 N. J. Central.b. c.106⅛	200 Col., C.,&I.C.b.c. 34⅝
100 Chic. & R. I.b.c.c.111	300 do....b3. 34⅝
300 do.... 111	400 do. 34⅝
100 do.... 110⅝	300 do. 34⅝
100 do.... 110⅝	300 do. 34⅝
200 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 55	400 do. 34⅝
100 do.... 55⅛	10 Panama.... 133
100 Mich. Cen. R. R....116⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R., bet. call....114	$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, bet. call....113⅞
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...116⅛	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

100 West Union.... 73	100 L. S. & M. So.... 90⅛
100 do.... 73⅛	700 Erie Railway.... 48⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 98⅛	100 do. 48⅞
200 do.... 98⅛	1100 do. 48⅞
200 do....s3. 98⅛	300 Panama R. R...s3.133⅛
100 do.... 98⅛	100 do. 133
300 Pacific Mail....s3. 75⅛	600 North-western.... 74⅝
300 do.... 75⅛	100 do....s3. 74⅝
100 do....c. 75⅛	100 do....c. 74⅝
500 do....s3. 75	100 do....s60. 74⅝
300 do.... 75	100 do. 74⅝
100 do....s3. 74⅞	100 do. 74⅝
100 do.... 74⅞	100 do. 74⅝
800 do.... 75	400 do....b3. 74⅝
700 do....s3. 74⅞	200 Union Pacific.... 36⅛
200 do.... 74⅞	100 St. Paul R. R.... 55⅛
300 do.... 74⅞	600 Ohio & Miss.... 43⅞
100 do.... 74⅞	100 C., C. & I. C.... 34⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Va. 6s, cons.... 51⅛	500 Erie Railway..b. c. 48⅞
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 25	600 do. 48⅞
	200 do. 48⅞
1,000 Cen. P. G. Bds..101⅛	100 do. 48⅞
4,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.101⅛	400 do. 48⅞
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 40⅛	100 do. 48⅞
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.... 87⅛	300 do. 48⅞
100 Consol. Coal.... 42	600 do. 49
100 West. Un. Tel b.c. 72⅛	1900 do. 49
300 Quick. M. Co..b. c. 43	100 L. S. & M. So.... 90⅛
100 U. S. Express.... 82	900 do....bet. call. 90⅛
20 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 72⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. b3.... 90⅛
1300 Pac. M. S. S. Co. bet. call...b3. 75	100 do....bet. call. 90⅛
100 do.... 75	300 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 74⅝
100 do....s3. 74⅝	1000 do. 74⅝
200 do....b. 74⅝	200 Chi. & R.I.b. c.b3.111
100 do.... 75	200 do....111
100 do.... 75⅛	300 Mil. & St. Paul.b3. 55⅛
100 do.... 75	150 Del., L. & W.... 104
200 do....b3. 74⅝	600 Ohio & M..b. c.b3. 44⅛
200 do....b3. 74⅝	300 do. 44⅛
100 do.... 74⅝	300 do....s60. 44
100 do....s3. 74⅝	500 do. 44
200 N. Y. Cen & Hud. bet. call..b3. 98⅛	300 do....c. 44⅛
	300 do. 44⅛
100 do....b3. 98⅛	50 Morris & Essex.. 92
100 do.... 98⅛	100 Han. & St. Jos., bet. call.... 38⅞
700 do....b3. 98⅛	
100 Union Pac.... 36⅛	100 Col., C. & In. Cen. bet. call.... 34⅞
100 do..bet. c.b3. 36⅛	
100 do.... 36⅛	100 do....s3. 34⅝
200 do.... 36⅛	

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

600 Western Union... 73	2100 Union Pacific.b3. 36⅛
100 do.... 73⅛	700 do. 36⅛
200 do.... 73⅛	400 do. 36⅛
100 do....b3. 73⅛	400 do....b3. 36⅛
200 do....b3. 73⅛	100 North-western R.. 74⅝
200 do.... 73⅛	800 do....b3. 74⅝
900 do.... 73⅛	2300 do. 74⅝
1500 do.... 73⅛	200 do....s3. 74⅝
300 Quicksilver.... 43	1400 do. 75
100 Panama Railroad.132⅝	600 do. 75⅛
400 Pacific Mail....b3. 74⅝	700 do. 75⅛
200 do....s3. 74⅝	100 Lake Shore R...b3. 90⅛
100 do.... 74⅝	500 do. 90⅛
100 do....s3. 74⅝	1100 do....b3. 90⅛
100 do....b10. 74⅝	700 do. 90⅛
500 do....s3. 74⅝	200 Rock Island R..b3.111⅛
1700 do.... 74⅝	1100 do. 111⅛
100 do....s60. 74⅝	100 do....b3.111⅛
100 do....b3. 75	300 do. 111⅛
100 do.... 74⅝	100 Toledo & Wabash. 74⅞
200 do....s60. 74⅝	300 St. Paul Railroad. 55⅛
2100 do....b3. 75	300 do. 55⅛
500 do.... 75	500 do. 56
100 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 98⅛	100 do. 56⅛
300 do.... 98⅛	100 do. 56⅛
1000 do....b3. 98⅛	300 C., C. & I. C. R.... 34⅝
500 do.... 98⅛	100 do....b3. 34⅝
200 do....s3. 98⅛	200 do. 34⅝
1100 do....b3. 98⅛	300 do. 34⅝
300 do.... 98⅛	200 do....b3. 35
300 do....b3. 98⅛	800 do. 35
300 do.... 98⅛	200 Ohio & Miss. R... 44⅛
400 do....b3. 99	200 do....s3. 44⅛
100 Erie Railway...s3. 49	200 do. 44⅛
100 do.... 49⅛	100 do....b3. 44⅛
1200 do....b3. 49⅛	400 do. 44⅛
200 do....s3. 49⅛	400 do....b3. 44⅛
300 do.... 49⅛	100 do. 44⅛
200 do.... 49⅛	500 do. 44⅛
300 do....b3. 49⅛	500 do. 44⅛
1100 do.... 49⅛	300 do. 44⅛
100 do.... 49⅛	500 do. 44⅛
400 do.... 49⅛	500 do. 44⅛
100 New-Jersey Cen..106⅛	

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of July have just been completed, and we are now enabled to make up our usual summary for seven months of the Calendar Year, Jan. 1 to July 31, 1872, as compared with the corresponding months of 1871.

The Import entries at New-York for July, 1872, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	July, 1872.	July, 1871.
Dutiable goods, direct....	$9,885,624	$16,410,318
Dutiable goods, bonded....	20,318,307	12,468,983
Free goods....	5,890,400	1,985,903
Total July entries....	$36,094,331	$30,865,204

The month of July was peculiar in this that the new Tariff acts of Congress went into effect, as to free tea and coffee, on the first of the month, and *not* as to dutiable goods until Aug. 1. The consequences are, a larger total of goods, free and dutiable *together*, was marketed by $13,218,385 than in July last year, while of dutiable goods *alone* the amount marketed was $9,142,038 less than the corresponding month last year, and the Customs receipts $4,683,797 less. The particulars are as follows:

Dutiable goods, direct....	$9,885,624
Dutiable, withdrawn from bond....	7,323,145
Free goods, entered in July....	5,890,400
Tea and coffee made free and withdrawn....	18,456,016
Total marketed....	$41,555,185

Dutiable....	$17,208,769	
Free Goods....	24,346,416	—$41,555,185
Dutiable, July, 1871....	$26,350,807	
Free Goods, July, 1871....	1,985,993	— 28,336,800
Difference marketed....		$13,218,385
The Customs, July, 1872, on $17,208,769 dutiable merchandise marketed were....		$7,251,160
Customs, July, 1871, on $26,350,807....		11,934,957
Decrease of Customs....		$4,683,797

Part of this decrease will be made up in the present month by extra withdrawals of Dutiable goods from Bond, at the revised and lower rates of duty. Our estimate is that the average falling off in the new fiscal year, beginning July 1, at all the ports, will be above $2,000,000 per month, or $24,000,000 for the year, as compared with the late fiscal year, when $216,000,000 in Gold was derived from Customs.

There was entered during the month of July of Foreign Specie $2,041,904, as against $176,640 same month last year.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the seven months of the Calendar years 1872 and 1871 is as follows; the Customs derived from the Goods marketed, and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1872. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1871. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Total entries....	$258,097,386	$227,956,603
Total marketed....	$231,223,632	$210,362,994
Customs thereon....	81,073,870	85,627,065
Average tariff....	31 ⅌ cent.	40⅞ ⅌ cent.

The amount of foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the seven months, is $2,819,482, against $4,918.692 the previous year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in seven months were as follows:

January....	$13,217,087	May....	10,806,469
February....	14,710,928	June....	6,943,233
March....	14,095,994	July....	7,251,160
April....	13,948,999		
Total New-York duties collected....			$81,073,870
Miscellaneous out-port Customs....			2,880,168
Total deposited at New-York....			$83,954,038

The export clearances from New-York for the month of July were as follows:

	July, 1872.	July, 1871.
Domestic produce....	$19,140,248	$17,147,740
Foreign re-exports....	920 740	721,913
Gold and Silver....	17,248,688	11,233,695
Total July clearances....	$37,309,676	$29,103,348

The Exports of all descriptions for the seven months of the calendar year compare as follows:

	1872. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1871. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Domestic produce....	$119,582,5.6	$127,418,323
Foreign re-exports....	6,936,915	5,518,277
Gold and Silver....	54,363,587	52,788,317
Total seven months....	$180,883,058	$185,719,917

The offers to the Sinking Fund today of United States 5-20s amounted to $4,584,000. The Treasury accepted $1,000,000 at 112.23 to 112.45 ⅌ cent., very favorable terms for the Sinking Fund if the advanced price of Gold to 113⅛@113¼ should keep up until after the Treasury sale, for Sinking Fund account, at noon to-morrow. The market for Gold was stiff through the early transactions of the day at 112⅞@113 ⅌ cent., and subsequently advanced to 113⅛@113¼ ⅌ cent. As intimated for several days past, the short sellers have been pressing their contracts, after the decline of 3 ⅌ cent., too freely. They have practically made the Cash Gold scarce, and tempted a fresh *Bull* movement to put the price up. We do not apprehend that the reaction will be to anything like the high figures current at the close of July and through the first week or two of the present month, but it is now reasonably certain that the downward turn was carried too low on the arrest or failure of the previous *Bull* speculation.

The rates for Money among the Brokers today are 4@5 ⅌ cent., with exceptions at 6 ⅌ cent. The market is quiet and the offerings of balances, on temporary loan, at or within our quotations are quite equal to the demand.

Exchange on London shows less strength this week than at the close of business for last Saturday's mail, and 60 days' Bills are easy at 108¾@109 ⅌ per cent.

The Stock Exchange is again pretty active on the Share list, and prices on the New-York and Western Roads and on Pacific Mail and Telegraph are looking strong. The demand is distributed today to North-West, Union Pacific, Ohios, Lake Shore, New-York Central, Erie, Pacific and Telegraph, and while we are not advised of particular Bull combinations to advance the market, there seems to be a growing confidence that prices are to be better in September, on the General list, with the chances in favor of strong clique movements on particular Stocks.

The Public Funds improved in the Afternoon on the advance in Gold. The Railway Mortgages are fairly supported on most of the old issues. The Southern State Bonds are indifferently dealt in.

After the late Board the following quotations on the general market were made as compared with Tuesday afternoon. The Stock Exchange has directed the printing of all sales down to 4 o'clock P. M., the hour for closing the Hall of the Exchange. A petition in favor of keeping the hour of adjournment at 4 o'clock through the Fall and Winter Season, in place of going back to 5 o'clock, is in circulation, and we understand has already received the signatures of two-thirds the members of the Exchange. It is every way desirable that the 4 o'clock rule should be continued. The Brokers, as a rule, devote more hours to active business than either their own good or the accommodation of the public require.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 28.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s....	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov...	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July..	113⅛	114
American Gold....	112⅞	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days....	109	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	98⅛	99
Chicago and Rock Island....	110⅝	111⅛
North-west Common....	74⅜	75⅛
Pacific Mail....	74⅝	75
St. Paul Preferred....	75⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Common....	54⅞	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi....	43⅛	44⅛
Western Union Telegraph....	72⅞	73⅛
Erie....	48⅞	49⅛
Union Pacific....	36⅛	36⅛
Lake Shore....	90⅛	90⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the general market was strong.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. Reg., '81....114	5-20 Coup., n. i., '65....113¾
6 ⅌ cent. Coup., '81....116	5-20 Reg., '67....113⅜
5-20 Reg., '62....114⅛	5-20 Coup., '67....114
5-20 Coup., '62....114⅛	5-20 Reg., '68....113⅛
5-20 Reg., '64....114⅛	5-20 Coup., '68....113⅜
5-20 Coup., '64....114⅛	10-40 Registered....108⅛
5-20 Reg., '65....114⅛	10-40 Coupon....108⅛
5-20 Coup., '65....114⅛	5s, Coup., '81....111⅛
5-20 Reg., n. i., '65....113⅛	6s, Currency....112⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83.. 89⅛	C. & N. W. 1st.... 95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 84	Han. & St. Jo. Conv. 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 84	Del., Lack. & W. 2d.. 99
Erie 1st Extended....102⅛	Tol. & W. 1st, St.L.div 89⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 95⅛	Tol. & W. 2d.... 93⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.... 94	Tol. & W. Equip.bds. 87
Buff.,N.Y.& E. 1st.'77. 96	Gt. Western 1st, '88.. 93⅛
Hudson R. 7s, 2d, '75...101	Gt. Western 2d, '32... 90
Harlem 1st, 7s....100⅛	Galena & Chic. Ext..100
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds..100	Chic., R. I. & Pac....101
Mich. So. 7s, 2d.... 95	Morris & Essex 1st...102⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.102	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.... 98
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....101	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 83⅛
Clev., P. & A. n. bds. 96⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F....100⅛
Detroit, M. & T. bds. 96⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st....104⅛
Buff. & Erie new bds. 95	Ohio & Miss.Con S.F. 96
Lake Shore Div. bds.. 97	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con. 87
L. S. Con. Coup. bds..100	Peninsula 1st, Conv.. 95
L. S. Con. Reg. bds..100	St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 98
Cen. Pacific Gold bds.101⅛	Mil. & St. P. 7s, gold. 96⅛
Un. Pacific 1st bds.... 88⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st.... 92
Un. Pac. Land G't 7s. 80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 83
Un. Pac. Income 10s. 86⅛	Col., C. & I. C. 1st.... 92
Illinois Central 7s, '75.105	Tol., P. & W. E. D... 92
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 90	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s. 86
Alton & T. H. 2d, inc. 82⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 88
Chic. & N. W. S. F... 97	Bos., H. & E. 1st, 7s.. 40⅛
C. & N. W. Int. bds..100⅛	B., H. & E. guar.... 53⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan....132	Nassau....103
Merchants'....116	Corn Exchange....127
Union....133	Continental.... 91½
City....260	St. Nicholas....114
Phenix....101	Marine....105
Tradesmen's....148	Commonwealth.... 88
Gallatin National....118	Importers' & Traders'.170
Seventh Ward....100	Park....151
State of New-York....111	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
Mercantile....130	N. Y. Nat. Exchange. 97
Chatham....150	Central National....100
Bank of the Republic.112½	Fourth National....111⅛
Bank of N. America...103⅛	Ninth National....110
Irving....127	Tenth National.... 80
Metropolitan....130	Oriental....170
East River....114	Bank. & Brokers' Ass. 90
Market....125	German American....103

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1872.

Gold Receipts....	$766,874 08
Gold payments....	1,249,061 81
Gold balance....	48,856,585 55
Currency receipts....	566,269 97
Currency payments....	546,443 18
Currency balance....	9,569,162 59
Customs....	564,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington....	923,000 00

Proposals for $1,768,000 stocks of the City and County of New-York will be opened by Controller Green on Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1872. Each kind of the stocks offered has a long series of years to run, and bear interest at the rate of seven ⅌ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

St. Paul City Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice in your financial article of this date the statement by a correspondent that the City of St. Paul "does not pay its interest." This statement has reference only to $350,000 6 ⅌ cent. bonds issued by the city to railroads, the validity of which has been tested by a private citizen, and until the final decision of the Supreme Court, which will be given in October next, the payment of the coupons is suspended. This suspension of interest on these "Railroad Bonus Bonds," as they are called, is altogether involuntary. Money was remitted to New-York to pay maturing interest, pending which the City Treasurer was restrained by an injunction. The interest upon all other bonds of City of St. Paul, including the $100,000 8 ⅌ cents, (issued for "funding and consolidating the debt of the city," and which we are now offering,) has been and will be promptly paid at maturity. These facts were well known and thoroughly investigated by our house before assuming the negotiation of these bonds. The issue is regular in every way, and authorized by act of Legislature.

In our opinion, even the anxiety of your correspondent may be allayed ere long by the payment of the interest also upon his "two bonds," which we need hardly say belong to the contested issues.

You will oblige by giving prominence to this letter, as your bare declaration in financial article today reflects both upon the character and judgment of our house, if unexplained. As it is, we recommend the $100,000 8 ⅌ cents as undoubted securities, and, like Cæsar's wife, beyond reproach.

Respectfully yours, FITCH, OTIS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1872.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ BUFFALO CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. PRINCIPAL DUE 1890. PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. PRINCIPAL DUE 1891. AT 100 AND INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO. No. 38 Exchange-place, New-York.

☞ ST. LOUIS GOLD BONDS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ST. LOUIS SIX PER CENT. WATER LOAN BONDS. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THESE BONDS TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC AS ONE OF THE SAFEST AND BEST LOANS NOW OFFERING TO INVESTORS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—41, The People, &c., vs. Staten Island Railroad Company and Neilson; 42, Same vs. Same; 65, Scudder et al. vs. Corbin et al.; 110, Harrison vs. Gilmastia et al.; 121, Doremus et al. vs. McDowell et al.; 137, King vs. King; 148, Landsdown vs. Benjamin; 150, Levy vs. May; 151, Curson vs. Munds et al.; 152, Earl et al. vs. Armor.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Gill vs. Bishop et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Feidenberg et al. vs. Allen; order granted.

Doremus et al. vs. McDonald; motion denied without costs. See memorandum.

Adnot vs. Adnot; referred back to take further proof.

In the matter of the application of John H. Taylor; prayer of petition granted.

Bentz vs. Bentz; report confirmed.

In the matter of John Tully; after hearing Mr. O. L. Stewart, Assistant District-Attorney, the Judge held that the commitment returned is insufficient to justify the further detention of the witness.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Wade vs. Orton; motion denied with $10 costs, to be paid by plaintiff's attorney. Opinion.

By Judge Loew.

Koehler vs. Raster; order granted.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, old, $6 50@$7; new Wisconsin, $5 50. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 22; No. 2 Spring, $1 16⅛@$1 17, cash, or seller August; $1 15@$1 17¼, seller September, closing sellers at $1 17; No. 3 Spring $1 07; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 25. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 34½c. for regular, and 38⅛c. for fresh cash; 39c. offered seller September; rejected, 38c; No. 2 High Mixed Canal, 39¼c.@40c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 27⅛c.; Rejected, 20½c. Rye active and higher at 57¼c.@58c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Fall, 64¼c.@65c. Pork—Demand light; holders firm, held at $15. Lard steady at 8⅛c. for Summer, 8⅜c. for Winter. Bulk Meats easier and lower; Shoulders offered at 6⅛c., 6⅛c. bid; Short Rib Middles, 9c. bid, 9⅛c. asked. Bacon—Nothing doing; nearly out of the market. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 90c. Freights—To Buffalo, 11c. on Corn; to Kingston, 19c. on Wheat. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 258,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 160,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Seeds nominally unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Sugar firmer; fair to good Refining Cuba, 8⅝c.@9c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 15⅛c.; Refined, 21⅛c. Flour very weak; Extra, $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $8 25@$8 75. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher; Red Western, $1 55@$1 60; do. Southern, $1 75; White, $1 85. Rye unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 61c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@60½c. Oats unchanged. Provisions firmer, but not quotably higher. Whisky, 94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm at an advance in prices; sales, 2,400 bushels new No. 2 Red Ohio at $1 50; 4,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55; 2,000 bushels old No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 50. Corn unchanged; sales, 6,800 bushels Mixed Western at 55c.; 4,000 bushels do. in car lots, at 56c. Oats quiet. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 50 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Millfeed unchanged. Shorts $15; Ship-stuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ⅌ ton. High-wines, 90½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c; Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 33c. Receipts by Lake—20,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 1,774,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—6,500 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Rye, 1,024,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 70. Corn unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 3c. Oats unchanged; No. 2, 24c. Barley unchanged, No. 2 Spring, 67c. delivered. Rye unchanged; No. 2 55c. Whisky dull at 89c.@90c. Pork quiet and steady; order lots at $14 75@$15. Dry-salted Meats firm; boxed Shoulders, 4½c., seller January. Bacon firmer and better for Clear Sides; jobbing and order lots of shoulders at 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$5. Cattle quiet and steady at $4 50@$6 for prime to choice. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Flour steady at $6 75@$7. Wheat in fair demand and firm; dry, Red, $1 45@$1 50; White, $1 55@$1 65. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. Rye unchanged. Oats steady; old, 36c.@41c.; new, 28c.@30c. Barley unchanged. Butter steady. Pork nominally $13 75@$14. Lard in fair demand; holders firm; Kettle, 8⅞c. freely bid; 9c. asked; Steam nominally 8⅝c.; Summer salable at 8¼c., held 8⅜c. Bulk Meats firm, but less active; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear-rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. Bacon in fair demand and firm: stock light; sales of Shoulders at 7¼c. Sides, 10⅛c.@11c. Hams—Sugar-cured firm; Winter, 16¼c.@17c. Live Hogs in fair demand and firm at $4 50@$5 50. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 90c.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 78; No. 1, $1 59; Amber, $1 44. Corn steady at 46c. Oats in good demand at 30c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 41. Corn dull and declining; Low Mixed, nominally 46c. Oats in fair demand and higher; new No. 1 State, 34c. Petroleum unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 28.—Cotton better; holders more willing to sell; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 208 bales; exports, coastwise, 146 bales; sales, 120 bales; stock, 618 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 158 bales; gross, 158 bales; sales, 266 bales; stock, 6,946 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 28.—Cotton strong; Good Ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 579 bales; sales, 163 bales; stock, 4,186 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 28—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, o. d. 93⅞; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie Railway Shares, 39⅞.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 40⅛.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 28—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 52c.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Provisions—Bacon, 38s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Provisions—Lard, 40s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 12d.@13d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Bacon, 38s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Aug. 28—Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 36s. ⅌ cwt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

4TH 1000.

THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER.

BY GEORGE MAC DONALD.

With illustrations. One handsome volume, cloth, gilt. Price $1 50.

Thousands who have read those delightful books, "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood" and "The Sea-Board Parish," are renewing their acquaintance with some of the people described in them. "The Vicar's Daughter" is, however, a story entirely independent of these books.

2D 1000.

UNAWARES.

By the author of the "Rose Garden." Price $1 50.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, FOUNDED A.D. 1820, No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av. REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph.D., Principal. The next school year opens MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars furnished on application.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address by letter until Sept. 9.

MRS. GARRETSON, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT will re-open her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 32 West 18th-st., New-York. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 23 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE. Lime Rock, Conn. A Boarding School for gentlemen's sons; superior advantages; no shams. Term begins Sept. 11. J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 138 WEST 41st-st., opens Sept. 16; eighteen years' experience. References: Rev. Drs. Crosby, Carlton, Rogers, Adler; Profs. Lieber, Drisler, Draper; William Remsen, Harris Colt, Loyal Pond, Jared Linsey, M. D. German a regular study.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL—ENGLISH, French and Spanish Day School for young ladies and children, (Kindergarten,) will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,311 Park-av., (4th-av.,) third door above 85th-st. Application may be made by letter or personally.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Haven, Conn.—Limited to ten pupils. JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Terms reasonable. Begins Sept. 27. Testimonials from Gov. English, Bishop Williams, Dr. Bacon, H. W. Beecher, Prof. Dana, and present patrons. Send for circular.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, S.S., LECTURER ON NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, is prepared to make engagements in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, for the next academic year. Address until Sept. 1, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithica, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding-school for boys. Circulars at Mr. ALEX. HUDNUT'S, No. 218 Broadway, and at ACKER, MERRAL & CONDIT'S, corner of 42d-st. and Broadway.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESday, Oct. 1.

FURNITURE WANTED FOR BUILDing lots. HARDWARE WANTED for City lots. HORSES WANTED for City lots. CARRIAGES WANTED for City lots. Meet the owner at Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, No. 239 Broadway, No. 239. CLOTHING WANTED for City lots. MARBLE MANTELS WANTED for City lots. PIANOS WANTED for City lots.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A LADY or gentleman competent to take charge of a house with seventy-five good paying male boarders; may rent the property also, or purchase it on easy terms, or trade real estate or merchandise for it. Call at Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, No. 239 Broadway, No. 239, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

MISS M. F. DU VERNET WILL RESUME her French and English classes for little girls at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., on Monday, Sept. 23.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., fits boys for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, Superintendent.

MISS S. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER
Protestant French Institute
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

H. C. SYMONDS Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S, MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y. Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler, D. D.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal. REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

LESPINASSE. FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square, G. LESPINASSE, 113 Broadway, New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; Common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 16th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.—The session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The College furnishes Elementary or Kindergarten and Academic or English instructions, in addition to the full Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Departments of the College. Drawing and Music are also taught. A few boarding pupils are accommodated. For circulars apply at the College.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen. To prepare for college, for business, or for life. Five courses of study. Fifteen teachers. Any three studies may be chosen. Sixty dollars for board, fuel, washing and common English for thirteen weeks beginning Aug. 29. Address JOS. E. KING, Principal, Fort Edward.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 17. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mrs. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 15. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

THE MISSES CARTER'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, White Plains, Westchester County, N.Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. Application made by letter or personally.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass. J. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys. Superior in its location, buildings and educational advantages. Reopens Sept. 10.

MISS GANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island, established 1866. Miss GANNON is assisted in the musical department, by her neice, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated PIANISTE, from London.

MISS CRAWFORD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 107 2d-place, South Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 11, 1872. Circulars sent on application.

MISS E. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its nineteenth annual term, Sept. 16; no public exhibitions or entertainments.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—PLEASant home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Principal at Astor House Thursdays, from 1 to 4. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ROTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBURY, N. J.—Liberal discount to clergymen and young men studying for the Christian ministry. Address W. S. MCNAIR, Principal.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED IN THE College of St. Francis Xavier, No. 49 West 15th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872. H. HUDON, S. J., President.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Fall course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 12. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT East Hampton, Long Island. Next term will commence Sept. 25. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Prin.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
109th Year begins MONDAY, Sept. 16.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B., R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. Classical, Commercial and Primary Departments. French, German, Spanish and Drawing. No extra charges. Building refitted; rooms large, light and airy, with improved accommodations. Catalogues containing full particulars at the school and bookstores.

IRVING INSTITUTE, AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session Begins Sept. 11. First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds. Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., D. A. ROWE, A. B., } Principals.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

OSSINING INSTITUTE. FOR YOUNG LADIES, At Sing Sing, N. Y. Will reopen SEPT. 17. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution. A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Reservoir Park, New-York. English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fall term will commence Sept. 24. Boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen. Single rooms if desired. Information through circulars and personally may be obtained at any time at the above address. Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 1.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence, No. 25 WEST 52D-ST., Near 5th-av. and Central Park. The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER. A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872. Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872. Circulars sent on application.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL, Merchantville, N. J., Four miles from Philadelphia, (formerly located at Princeton, N. J.) Rev. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 10. Send for Circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS STEERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS WALCOTT'S English and French Boarding and Day School, with special course preparatory for Vassar College, Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., will reopen Sept. 11. For circulars address the Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, N. Y. Begins Sept. 10. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING, N. Y., Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S English, French and German Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 137 East 55th-st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS MACGREGOR'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 38th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

NEW-PAULTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 32 East 41st-st. WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thoroughness in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 16. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York. Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c. address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 367—371 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 10. Young ladies' and young gentlemen's department. Kindergarten and boarding-shool for young gentlemen. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MISS S. E. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington N. J.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 2.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN her English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 9. S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st. This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information, send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 17 West 42d-st., New-York.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE.—HASTINGS, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y., a Boarding School for twelve boys, opens its seventh term, Sept. 13. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal. Circulars, &c., of THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Esq., No. 61 Broadway, New-York; communications to the Principal must be addressed Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLlege, Class 1870, desires a limited number of private pupils during the coming year. Boys fitting for college preferred. Refers by permission to A. P. Peabody, D. D., Professor in Harvard College; Henry W. Bellows, D. D., New-York City; Rev. O. B. Frothingham, New-York City; School Committee, Concord, Mass. Address H. K. S., University Building, Washington Square, New-York City.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 36th-st., will open SEPT. 23; number limited; a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above. ANNA C. BRACKETT, IDA M. ELIOT.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th-st., lately an instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Instruction in modern languages and drawing. References: Presidents Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Child, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Term begins Sept. 20.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

DR. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 53½ West 32d-st., corner Broadway, opens Sept. 16. Boys prepared for the leading colleges; thorough English and mathematical instruction; German a part of regular course. References: Drs. Barnard, Crosby, Drisler. Circulars at the rooms.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 13 East 31st-st.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA.—Ladies' Boarding School, reopens Sept. 11; beautifully located; thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principal.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEgin Sept. 3. For circulars apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Center, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Prin.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

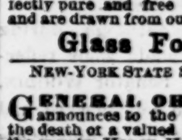
For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City references of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 146 Waverley-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway.



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1872.

GENERAL ORDER.—THE PRESIDENT announces to the Society with profound regret the death of a valued member and efficient officer of the society, Henry Hall Ward, for many years the Treasurer of this Society, who departed this life on the 27th inst.

As a testimony of respect for the memory of our late associate the members are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days and to attend the funeral of their deceased friend on Friday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, at Grace Church, Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

By order, HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.
P. O. Box No. 1,029.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late firm of BISHOP & REIN, Jewelers, will please present the same to the undersigned at No. 198 5th-av., and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment at the same place.
WM. H. WICKHAM, Receiver of the late firm of Bishop & Rein.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

RINK BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
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Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

We beg to call the attention of Republican Committees and Clubs all over the country to the special CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is a complete storehouse of facts for the use of Republican speakers and newspapers, presented in a readable form, and sure to attract attention and do good wherever it is circulated.

Of this edition we have already printed and sold **275,000** copies. We have a large number of orders in hand, which we shall execute as soon as possible. Republican Clubs and Secretaries should send for a specimen copy, price 2 cents.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In reply to numerous correspondents, we give below a transcript from our books showing the *clear weekly* INCREASE in the circulation of our daily and weekly papers during the past three months. It must be distinctly understood that the figures quoted give *only the actual increase*, week by week, and that each week's returns are independent of the previous week's. For instance, the increase in the daily of 720 for the week ending June 1, does not include the 240 increase of May 25. Each week's returns are complete in themselves.

It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of advertisers to the advantages which the DAILY and WEEKLY TIMES offer to them. During the approaching business season, there is no paper which will go into a larger or more varied circle of readers than the TIMES. The WEEKLY is especially useful as a means of communication with readers in the interior of this and other States.

The following figures show only the ACTUAL INCREASE *in the Circulation of the Daily and Weekly issues of the* NEW-YORK TIMES.

CLEAR GAINS ON PREVIOUS WEEK.

	Daily.	Weekly.
May 25	240	1,900
June 1	720	2,340
June 8	1,920	960
June 15	620	3,000
June 22	——	3,240
June 29	——	480
July 6	1,000	880
July 13	1,900	4,300
July 20	860	2,400
July 27	1,500	2,400
Aug. 3	3,840	15,000
Aug. 10	1,000	8,800
Aug. 17	480	3,500
Aug. 24	1,200	3,200
Aug. 31	——	17,800
Three months gain.	13,280	70,200

Our correspondent at Saratoga, during Judge BARNARD'S trial, made some reflections on the absence of Senator WOODIN, which he would not have put forward had he been properly aware of the circumstances of the case. We published, on Saturday, a statement from the Auburn *Advertiser* on this subject, and we know from other sources that Senator WOODIN'S absence from Saratoga was caused by a domestic affliction which entitles him to sympathy rather than exposes him to reproach. We are sorry that our correspondent was not properly informed in regard to these facts—but correspondents, like other people, fall into mistakes, and we gladly correct this particular mistake.

The Japanese Mayor, who paid a visit to Mayor HALL on Tuesday, is reported, by a paper much under HALL'S special influence, to have "learned many things regarding city government which will be of use to him on his return to the fair island of Nipbon." That depends. If the Mayor of Tokei wishes to learn how he may connive at vast robberies at the expense of his people, without subjecting himself to any punishment for that offense, he could not have gone to a better authority than A. OAKEY HALL for information. But if he wished to study economy and honesty in government, and the best method of checking frauds upon decent citizens, he went to the very worst school in the world when he visited the City Hall.

Gen. BANKS believes, with TRUMBULL and GREELEY, that the Republican Party is dead. He declared in his speech at Lynn, on Friday, that "there are no more Democrats and no more Republicans." Also, that the Republican Party, "with its leaders and organization, will be destroyed by this canvass." It will be admitted that, for a dead party, we are showing wonderful signs of vitality. Gen. BANKS undoubtedly "flopped over" to GREELEY on the supposition that the Republican organization was extinct; but he has been mistaken before in his life, and he will find himself wofully mistaken this time. Let him have a little patience, and he will see who will be "destroyed" by this canvass.

The question whether STANLEY discovered LIVINGSTONE, or whether he is an impostor, is made the subject of a warm controversy, but on very slender grounds. An unprincipled person publishes STANLEY'S letters to him, evidently written in the confidence of friendship and great kindness and good nature, and attempts to trace a resemblance between them and the handwriting of the letters brought from Dr. LIVINGSTONE. A man who could thus stab an absent friend in the back scarcely deserves to be believed, even on his oath; but beyond all that, his evidence is not worth a straw. Nearly a score of persons in England have received letters from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, which they are fully satisfied were written by the great explorer. The English Foreign Office—not in the habit of acting rashly—has declared its belief in the authenticity of LIVINGSTONE'S letters. The missionary's own son and daughter are convinced that the letters *they* have received are from their father. It is all nonsense to say that evidence of this kind is broken down by the malicious statements of an unknown person, who, upon his own confession, is capable of the basest and most dishonorable conduct. We have no doubt that Mr. STANLEY'S story is in the main true.

Enough has been received from West Virginia to show beyond doubt that Gov. JACOB has been elected over Mr. CAMDEN, the Greeley candidate, and that the new Constitution, as a whole, has been adopted by a small majority. This unexpected result is a proof that the Greeley "movement" has no hold whatever on popular confidence; but there is another and more suggestive fact connected with the West Virginia election. The proposition to insert "white" in the Constitution as a qualification for office was submitted separately, and, although it appears to have been defeated in many of the counties, it received the full Camden vote. The *Tribune* has informed us that the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats voted for CAMDEN, and it follows that, to a certain extent, they voted also to exclude negroes from office. The people should not fail to carefully consider this new evidence that in taking GREELEY the Democratic Party has not surrendered its distinctive character. By its vote in West Virginia, it shows that implacable hostility to human rights, that devotion to injustice, which has dominated it for so many years. It clumsily puts on the sheep's clothing in adopting the Cincinnati platform, and in the speeches of its orators; but whenever it is brought to the ballot-box, it is sure to show the fangs of the wolf.

The practice of inventing absurdities, and attributing them to "Grant organs," continues to be a favorite one with the Greeley journals. The private newspaper of Mr. GREELEY—that which has reported us to be under indictments a dozen times, and concerned in all kinds of insane conspiracies—stated yesterday that we had "called for troops" for North Carolina. It is scarcely necessary to say that no such recommendation has been made in this journal, and that Mr. GREELEY has only given another evidence of his unfitness to hold any trust in the exercise of which personal honor or a regard for truth may be supposed to be essential.

An article reproduced in another column, from *Harper's Weekly*, disposes very conclusively of the favorite charge of Senator TRUMBULL against the Administration, that nearly twenty-five per cent. of the revenues of the Government are annually lost through the corruption and incompetence of Federal officials. It will be observed that Senator TRUMBULL bases this allegation upon an extract from the report of the Civil Service Commission of Dec. 18, 1871. He is disingenuous enough, however, to conceal the fact that the calculations on which the statement of the report was founded were made under the Administration of ANDREW JOHNSON; that the gain in the honesty and economy of the public service has been, under President GRANT, simply enormous, and that but for the President's determination to reform the civil service, neither the Commission nor its report would have had an existence. Senator TRUMBULL, moreover, conceals the fact that the whole argument of the report is directed against the vices of a system which had extended over forty years, and which the present Administration has been the first to make an honest attempt to grapple with. Honest civil service reformers like Mr. JENCKES have used the argument which Senator TRUMBULL makes so much of, but have never degraded it into a mere weapon of partisan warfare. They have been careful to discriminate between the money that is lost to the Government because it is never collected, and that which is lost through misappropriation. No man has done more to degrade the civil service than Senator TRUMBULL himself, and he is a "sorehead" now simply because he could not degrade it still further. The dishonesty of his position as a "reformer," and that of his arguments, are, therefore, very well matched.

The Contest in New-York.

We are frequently asked by our friends in the country to give our opinion as to how the vote of the City of New-York is likely to stand at the coming election. It is as yet too early to answer this question with precision. There are elements which may enter into the solution of the problem—such as the Louisville Convention and its action, and the course of the O'Brien Democracy—which will have an important effect in modifying any estimate that may now be made. Still, we have no hesitation in saying to our friends in the rest of the State that, in our opinion, they will in no event have more than 25,000 adverse majority to overcome in this City, and that the figure is much more likely to be smaller than greater. We do not make this statement rashly, but after a careful consideration of figures and influences. In the first place, we can assure our friends that there will be no illegal voting in this City. We shall, at the proper time, give our reasons for this assertion in detail. For the present we content ourselves with referring to the fact, that for the first time in years the laws, State and national, are framed to prevent and detect fraud at elections. Not only this, but they are so framed that one supplements the other. The enforcement of these laws is to be in honest and efficient hands. This is certainly so as to the national law, and we believe it will be so as to the State law. If we are wrong in our belief in the latter respect, the national law is so efficient that no great harm can be done. Moreover, an immense amount of preliminary work has been done, quietly but systematically—work which, when it comes to be known, will astonish people at the energy, accuracy, and executive ability which have been displayed. To this should be added the fact that there will be no inducements to illegal voting this Fall, for the sources of the immense corruption fund which has set the repeaters at work are dried up.

We are, then, to have an honest election. How many votes are to be polled in the aggregate? There were polled in 1868, 156,000; in 1869, 116,000; in 1870, 121,000, and in 1871, when the waters were so deeply stirred, 137,000.

Of the vote of 1868, not less than 30,000 was fraudulent. Of that of 1871 not less 10,000 was illegal, being cast chiefly in TWEED'S Senatorial District, as will be shown when the Investigating Committee of the Senate meets here, which it should shortly do. We do not believe that there are in this City over 130,000 pollable legal votes. We mean by this that, with both parties satisfied with their nominations, we do not believe it is possible to bring to the polls on any day more than 130,000 legal voters. With the dissatisfaction existing in the Democratic Party we shall be surprised if 125,000 votes are cast this Fall, unless an active contest in local offices shall bring out those Democrats who are dissatisfied with GREELEY. If this is so, how are these 125,000 votes likely to be divided? In 1868 Gen. GRANT received nearly 48,000 votes in a total of 157,000; in 1871 Gen. BARLOW and his associates received 54,000 in a total of 137,000. The nominal Democratic majority in 1868 was 61,000; in 1871 29,000. No one will pretend that any of Gen. GRANT'S votes were fraudulent. We may, therefore, take 48,000 votes as the capital with which Gen. GRANT starts.

We believe it is quite within bounds to say that he will receive fully 6,000 votes which were not cast for him four years ago from the financial, mercantile, and business interests in the community, the members of which take no considerable interest in politics, but are satisfied on the whole with his Administration, and look with dread on the possibility of the election of Mr. GREELEY. The fact that the representatives of the Administration have actively supported the Reform movement in this City, while the Greeley Republicans have opposed it, and the fact that so prominent a Reformer as Gen. DIX is at the head of the State ticket, will tend to make this estimate a moderate one. We, therefore, bring Gen. GRANT'S vote up to that of our State ticket last Fall, or 54,000. We believe that this number will be increased to 60,000 by the Democratic votes other than those already referred to which Gen. GRANT will receive, and without reference to the course of the O'Brien Democracy.

Any one who knows the dissatisfaction prevailing among the rank and file of the Democratic Party in this City, and the way in which it is taking shape in the formation of Democratic Grant Clubs in every portion of the City, will have no doubt that this estimate is a very moderate one. We could name Assembly Districts where the change is more likely to be by thousands than hundreds. We then have an aggregate vote of 60,000 for Gen. GRANT, and this without numerically taking into account the fact that the City patronage is this year, for the first time, in the hands of the Republicans rather than the Democrats. The latter have the Fire and Health Departments and the Board of Charities and Correction absolutely, with a full share of the Police. But on the other hand, the Department of Public Works is in Republican hands, and the patronage of the Park Department, reduced though it is in amount, will certainly not be exerted in favor of the Democracy. But from this aggregate of 60,000 are to be deducted the Republicans who voted for GRANT in 1868, but will vote for GREELEY now. We do not believe that there are 5,000 such persons in the City. The Greeley movement has taken but few even of the leaders here, and those who have gone are chiefly those who have long since ceased to have any following. If we are right in limiting the number of Republican deserters to 5,000, then Gen. GRANT'S vote is reduced to 55,000, in an aggregate of 125,000. This would leave only 70,000 votes to the Democracy, or a majority of 15,000. Our detailed figures may, therefore, be in error an aggregate of 10,000 votes, and still leave our estimate of 25,000 majority correct. We sincerely believe it to be above the mark, as the returns will show on the day of the election.

In our estimate we have carefully left out of view the Apollo Hall or O'Brien Democracy. There is a very large number of these whose votes on the Presidential question will be influenced by the shape that local matters may take. As yet only one thing seems to be certain with reference to them, and that is that they will not to any considerable extent vote for Mr. GREELEY. They are likely to vote for Mr. O'CONOR if he is nominated at Louisville. If he should not be so nominated, they will either not vote at all for President, or will scatter according to individual feelings or local causes. This is the present outlook, but we frankly admit that no one can as yet accurately predict the course of this element. We have, therefore, in our calculations left it to the Democracy.

We repeat to our friends in the country that they will have at the outside only 25,000 adverse majority in this City to overcome. In 1868 they had 61,000 majority to overcome, and yet with that immense and fraudulent majority in their favor, the Democrats only carried the State by 10,000. They are sure to be 36,000 votes worse off in this City than in 1868. The enormous vote of 1868 discouraged our friends in the country. They came to feel that no matter how large a vote they might cast, that of this City would be counted up enough to overwhelm it. As a result they made little effort in 1869. But in that year the City did better, while last year it did so much better that this discouragement has ceased to exist. We can assure our friends in the country that if the State is lost it will not be the fault of the Republicans of this City. We carried the State last Fall by a majority of 20,000 when there was a Democratic majority in this City of 29,000. We promise to do at least 4,000 better in the City this year. What will the country do?

The Ballot in England.

The little Yorkshire borough of Pontefract, of questionable reputation in matters electoral, has had the honor of affording the first example of the working of the new Ballot bill in an English Parliamentary election. On one point all observers are agreed, and that is in regard to the "slowness" of an election held under the secret system, compared with the noisy and bibulous demonstrations of the days of open voting. Local publicans mourned over deserted taps, and the free and independent voters of Pontefract and Knottingley could hardly realize that it was election day. Less than two-thirds of the number of registered electors recorded their votes, the remainder being either scared by the rather formidable ordeal prescribed by the new bill, or indifferent to the exercise of a franchise that had been, for the first time in their experience, deprived of an appreciable market value. There were five polling places, and they were opened precisely at 8 A. M. by the officials known as "presiding officers" taking their seats within them, accompanied by an agent of each of the two candidates for election. These latter bear the curious title of "personating agents," by which it is intended to signify that they are there as a check upon personation. After the ballot-boxes had been duly turned upside down, to show that there were no papers inside, they were locked and fastened with wax which bore the imprint of the seal of the presiding officer. Then the business of the day proceeded after this fashion: A voter enters, presents himself to the presiding officer, who is assisted by as many clerks as he finds necessary, states his name, waits till it is verified from the registry, receives from a sort of check-book a ballot-paper after his registry number has been marked on the stub, passes into a little compartment in another part of the room, makes a cross opposite the name of the candidate of his choice which he finds printed on the ballot-paper, folds it up after a certain prescribed manner, shows the official mark on the back of the paper to the returning officer, deposits it in the ballot-box, and goes out.

The entrance of an illiterate voter, which happened pretty frequently, reversed this somewhat ponderous machinery and set it agoing in this way: Ignoramus enters, mentions the trifling disability of being unable to read, and suddenly finds himself as carefully handled as if he were an infected patient. Every other voter in the booth is straightway turned out, the very policemen have to go to the door while this individual unburdens himself of his weighty secret. First he is presented with a formidable-looking document which he is informed is merely the statutory declaration of his illiteracy. To this he adhibits his mark, and the same is duly certified to by the presiding officer. Then he is asked for whom he is to vote, and the official in attendance makes for him the required cross against the name of his candidate, the voter meanwhile holding the top of the pen. After his paper has been dropped into the ballot-box, an entry in regard to his illiteracy is made opposite his name on the registered list of voters. Need it be wondered at if, after passing through an ordeal like this, several of the unfortunates, whose early education had been neglected, left the polling-places doubting greatly whether they had voted for the right man? Two or three ancient voters who had their spectacles had to be dealt with in a similar manner, only their declaration set forth physical incapacity as the reason for being unable to comply with the regular requirements of the act.

If the voting were slow work, the counting was decidedly slower. There were but 1,136 ballots to count, and it took three mortal hours to do it. All the counting had, however, as required by statute, to be done by one man. In this case, the returning officer was the Mayor of Pontefract. To him, attended by the agents of the candidates, were brought the ballot-boxes from the five polling-places. The seals having been solemnly broken, the number of voting-papers in each box was first counted. Then all the ballots were shuffled together in a heap, and the Mayor next proceeded, with unabated solemnity and great circumspection, to unfold them and place them one by one, face downward, in a pile before him. Then they had to be turned over singly, those properly marked for either candidate being grouped separately, and those which were improperly filled up being placed in a third pile. Then each of these heaps were counted, their correspondence with the first ascertained total duly verified, and so the returns were completed. One very obvious reflection suggested by this cumbrous process is, that the returning officer of a metropolitan borough, polling say 40,000 votes, will require to be a good deal more "spry" than the Mayor of Pontefract, otherwise people will have forgotten, by the time the returns are published, what the contest was about.

Maine Forecasts.

We shall not follow Mr. GREELEY'S example, and say that whoever has declared that the *World* arithmetic man is dead is a "villain." It is clear enough, from an article in yesterday's *World*, that the famous personage yet survives in his own proper mind, and is in training to wrestle with the Maine election returns.

It is always necessary for this wonderful individual to go back as far as possible for his comparative figures, and he naturally takes those of 1868. He finds that in the September election of that year the Republicans had 75,884 and the Democrats 55,431, thus giving a Republican majority of 20,403. He then gets into the per cent. business, and seeks to demonstrate, as he does to his own satisfaction, that on the whole vote of the country "a simple arithmetical calculation shows that GRANT'S majority was eleven per cent. of his popular vote. It follows that a loss of eleven per cent. would defeat him in the ensuing Presidential election." Having got this basis, he resolutely turns to the figures of Maine in particular, and applying his favorite theory, discovers that in 1868 the Republican majority was twenty-six and two-thirds per cent. of their vote, but as they need to reduce the Republican vote only eleven per cent., the Republican majority in Maine may reach 12,062—he prides himself on exactness—without any particular damage being done. He concludes that if the Republicans should carry Maine by a majority of less than twelve thousand, and they should lose in the same ratio throughout the country, "Mr. GREELEY'S election is secure."

There is nothing like figures, and these of the *World* are vastly more cheering to the forlorn hope of Greeleyism in Maine than the dismal whines of the *Tribune* that the Republicans of the Pine Tree State do not show signs of revolting against "Grantism" to the extent that is desired and was expected. The figures are fallacious, doubtless, but they are better than giving up the fight outright. Going back to 1868 for a basis of comparison may seem a little odd, but as it is necessary for the Greeleyites to do it to guard against the expected deluge of September, we are not disposed to complain. Otherwise, we might insist that the votes of later years were equally pertinent, and that if the Republicans should have this year a majority of only 9,506, as in 1870, or but 10,631, as in 1871, we might safely conclude that the party had not gone to the dogs entirely in consequence of the apostacy of Mr. GREELEY. But the *World's* arithmetic man has decreed to the contrary, and it would be a pity to destroy his conclusions by denying his premises.

Our friends in Maine can learn, however, from this figuring that the enemy are basing all their hopes upon reducing our majority. None of them expect to do anything more than this; all of them are hoping that this at least will be done. It is incumbent upon the Republicans of Maine to disappoint this expectation. Let them remember that the *World* says:

"All that we expect to accomplish in Maine on the 9th of September is to cut down the Radical majority. We are confident we shall do that. We are confident that we shall do it to such an extent as to demonstrate the impossibility of GRANT'S re-election if the Radical losses throughout the country are in proportion to their losses in Maine."

Let them see to it, then, that the majority is *not* cut down. By constant exertion until the polls close, by the polling of every vote that rightfully belongs to us, even the accomplished arithmetician of the *World* will fail to cipher a victory out of such figures as Maine will send us. The Greeleyites pretend to be confident that they will reduce our majority. See to it that they are disappointed. It can be done, and we are confident that nothing will be omitted which is necessary to make theorizing on "per cents" a very unpleasant employment after the Maine election.

Camping Out.

During the hot season everybody, it may be taken for granted, wishes to be out of town, and equally certain it is that all who can get away, for ever so brief a period, do it. Even apart from the stimulus of heat, change of air and scene, as we have elsewhere held, is, for all who can afford it, in the Summer time, almost a hygienic necessity. But given the desire and leisure for a run into the country, there constantly recurs the puzzling question where to go. And probably none find the question more difficult to answer than that large class of young men with small incomes and limited vacation. At first sight, indeed, it would seem as if to these, choice was easy because it is so restricted. The great watering-places, where what would seem to them a fortune, is spent in a week, and one can hardly speak without, like the girl in the fairy tale, dropping jewels, or at least greenbacks, at every word, are, of course, to their slender resources forbidden ground. The delusions of the country farm-house, whose fresh milk and butter are invariably sent to the city, and whose staple refection is either clams if on the sea-shore, or corned-beef if inland, they have learned from bitter experience or from manifold piteous warnings to dread. Those remote spots in the interior, whither the spirit of Mammon has not penetrated, and where the swindling of the transient tourist has not begun to be held the chief end and duty of bucolic man, are too far, at present railway rates, to permit them to attain. So that the young clerk, at the beginning of his week or fortnight's vacation, is usually in a quandary to know what he shall do with it.

Now there are two or three ways in which he may obtain relaxation and health by striking aside from the beaten track. The pleasures of canoeing we have before dwelt on. Among its disadvantages are that it is essentially a solitary amusement, and involves an amount of self-reliance and energy which are not given to all. A short pedestrian tour of one or two hundred miles might be undertaken with pleasure and profit by a company of three or four, but would require some previous training by those unaccustomed to walking long distances. A company of young men, acquainted with the management of a boat, might hire or, by clubbing together, even buy, at a comparatively light expense, a small yawl, with which they could coast along the waters of the Sound, camping at night upon the beach. Or they might, by procuring a tent in the same manner, form a stationary camp on some suitable spot, and, if a congenial and properly-organized party, pass a week or two very pleasantly and healthfully.

For the particular class we have in mind, the last is perhaps the most feasible way of spending a short Summer vacation cheaply and agreeably. A good wall-tent may be procured for fifteen or twenty dollars, second hand perhaps cheaper, and once bought will serve for many seasons. A few cooking utensils—a frying-pan, saucepan, coffee-pot, and if necessary, a water-cask, a tin plate and cup, an iron knife, fork and spoon, together with a warm blanket and water-proof for each man, may be provided at the cost of a few dollars more, and complete almost the whole necessary outfit. This is the main expense, and only to be incurred at the beginning. A certain stock of provisions must, of course, be laid in—bacon, a supply of good pilot bread, coffee, sugar and the like; but the main dependance should be on the individual exertions of the campers. There are many spots along the shores of the Sound, to go no further, where a tent might be pitched in the midst of abundant fishing of all sorts. A meal of clams, or muscles, or bluefish thus provided and cooked by one's own individual efforts, fresh out of the water and eaten in the open air, has a zest which the choicest *menu* often lacks to a jaded appetite.

Of course, those who go into an experiment of this kind must be prepared to put up with some discomfort, and at times privation. The extent of these to be endured will generally depend in an almost exact ratio on the amount of system, willingness to work, and good humor prevailing in the camp. Equally, of course, it should be gone into only by young men willing to suffer some inconvenience, and in tolerably vigorous condition. A ridiculous contemporary a year or two ago, advised families to adopt this method of summering. Immediately numbers of its deluded and too confiding readers rushed upon their fate, and the sand-hills of New-Jersey and the beaches of Long Island were speedily strewed with pitiable wrecks of disheveled and weeping women, squalling infants, and despairing and starving fathers. Camp life, it must be understood, for City bred people, is a very rough experience, but for young men who have strength to stand it, and adventure enough to enjoy it, it is a very pleasant one. There is a strain of the Gypsy, even in the sedatest blood, that thoroughly delights in this momentary relaxation from the trammels of civilization. The very hardships take a savor from their novelty and the consciousness of their brevity, and the rest they bring under the stars and the cool night air has a sweetness and refreshment which many sleepless town dwellers might envy on these breathless August nights. The assertion may be ventured that the young man who once camps out, under proper precautions, will not be loth to repeat the experiment.

Baby Butchery.

The readers of the TIMES doubtless remember the horrible case of wholesale child-murder, committed by a London "baby-farmer" a year or two ago. The crime attracted public attention to the enormities of the baby-farming system, and resulted in the enactment of a law which will go into operation on the first of next November, and which, in a great measure, will render the slaughter of babies a difficult and unprofitable business.

At present, any Englishman or woman is permitted to keep an infant boarding-house, and to regulate it with more than the absolute despotism of the average adult boarding-house keeper. Unfortunate or otherwise undesirable infants are intrusted to these baby-farmers, and, in many instances, wholly deserted by their parents. The baby-farmer having received either a fixed sum, or the promise of an annual stipend for taking charge of an infant, and being well aware that the original proprietor of the child has no further interest in it, naturally feels indisposed to waste unnecessary sums upon its support and education. The desire not to pamper the child with expensive food is frequently carried to such an extreme, that the unhappy infant is nourished chiefly upon watered milk, delicately flavored with laudanum. By this plan, the baby-farmer avoids both trouble and expense, for, when the infant succumbs to a few weeks' persistence in this economical system, the parish is called upon to defray the cost of the funeral, and the vacant bottle of the departed is made ready for the next infantile boarder.

In plain words, many of the professional baby-farmers have been in the habit of deliberately starving and systematically murdering their helpless charges; while, unless formal complaint was made against the wretches, the law had no opportunity to interfere. After November next, however, the law will so fence about the British infant as to effectually divorce baby-farming from murder. Under its provisions, no person will be permitted to receive for hire two or more infants without first obtaining a baby-farmer's license. This license will be granted only on the certificate of a physician, clergyman, or magistrate that the applicant is of good character, and able to feed and lodge his or her infant boarders in a proper manner. Means will be taken to indemnify persons placing infants in charge of licensed baby-farmers, so that the willful abandonment of illegitimate children, which is now one of the chief incentives to neglect and murder on the part of baby-farmers, will be prevented; while a rigid examination by the Coroner into the cause of the death of any infant boarder, will render it dangerous to diet infants exclusively upon laudanum.

Now that the need of legislation upon this subject has been recognized in England, attention ought to be called to the subject here. No one who has noticed the infamous advertisements in which persons desiring to rid themselves of unwelcome children are told in execrable English where to apply in order to have their children "adopted out," can doubt that the business of baby-farming in its worst form is actively carried on in this City. No one desiring to adopt a child would dream of applying to the wretches who make the business of "adopting out" the children of shame a mere adjunct to the worst and most horrible of trades. The miserable infants who are confided to these creatures are either quietly murdered, or are farmed out to other wretches, where their death is more leisurely compassed by the aid of laudanum or "soothing syrups," or persistent neglect. That this trade should be carried on in a Christian community is a hideous blot upon our civilization. The whole subject deserves a thorough investigation, and if it should be found that the murder of infants is an established profession among us, the strictest and sternest legislation should crush it out.

MINOR TOPICS.

The African slave trade is not over yet by a great deal, although its suppression on the West coast of Africa leads many to think so. There is a lively Asiatic demand for negroes, and the African tribes on the East coast find no business so profitable or exciting as chasing and selling each other to the Oriental dealers who come to buy them. It is of course plain that so long as they can do this, they will prefer it to working, and that the effect of the trade—since several are usually killed in battle for each one captured and sent into bondage—must also be steadily to reduce the population of the country. To stop the trade by a naval blockade is said to be impossible, because of the immense length of the coast; and it is suggested, as the sole way of combating the evil, that the Christian Powers should pay the Eastern potentates, who make money by the business, a fixed subsidy to forbid and prevent the importation of blacks into their dominions. There are manifest objections to this plan, but anything is better than to allow the shocking practice to go on unchecked, and practically unrebuked.

What is described as a mob of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen was actually dispersed, the other day, by the police at Brighton, in England. The occasion of the gathering was the expected arrival of the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON, and hundreds of these genteel sojourners by the sea, many of them armed with opera-glasses, assembled to feast their eyes on his fallen Majesty. They blocked up the street in front of the Grand Hotel, they swarmed on its doorsteps, they climbed lamp-posts and all other neighboring "coignes of vantage," and at last the entrance to the hotel at which the illustrious exile was to stay, became simply impassable. A squad of police was the only remedy, and, greatly to their resentment, the polite sight-seers were compelled to "move on." One of the number, a clergyman, was extremely angry—having waited, he said, two hours in the burning sun to effect his object. In bygone days of 1848, when NAPOLEON was himself a "special" to help disperse mobs of Chartists, few, indeed, would have believed that so curious a scene as this at Brighton was destined to happen in 1872.

The disadvantages of drawing a prize in a lottery have been forcibly exemplified of late by Mr. HENRY LAPIERRE, of San Francisco. Mr. LAPIERRE drew part of a recent fifty thousand dollar Havana prize, and has been, in the words of a San Francisco paper, "on a steady drunk" ever since. Incident to this diversion he indulged in a variety of exploits of which the last consisted in an unprovoked assault on a woman. Abruptly interfered with while thus engaged, Mr. LAPIERRE was placed in the calaboose wherein, with great promptitude, he hung himself. He was, however, cut down when almost dead, expressed deep contrition, paid a smart fine out of his winnings, and, if he does not draw any more prizes in lotteries, may become, what he was before, an exemplary citizen in the future.

We published a few days ago an extract from an English paper relative to the great annoyance and inconvenience to which an American gentleman, Mr. NATHAN PEAKE, had been subjected in Spain, owing to the stupidity of the judicial and police authorities of that misguided country. It appears that Mr. PEAKE'S difficulties were increased by the absence, not only of the American Minister, but of the Secretary of Legation. Madrid is notoriously a disagreeable place in Summer, and, of course, every one who can get away from its broiling streets does so; but if the *personnel* of our Legations is only to remain in town when the temperature is agreeable, it becomes a question whether they need be maintained at all. Looking to the present dangerous and unsettled condition of Spain, the representative of this country might at least be expected to have an efficient Charré d'Affaires when himself absent.

On Thursday night a kerosene lamp in one of the Twenty-third-street stages, flamed up, and though it did not actually explode, it seriously damaged the dresses of several lady passengers. The material used for lighting our cars and omnibuses deserve the attention of the Police. While one or two lines use a good quality of kerosene oil, the great majority of public conveyances are lighted with the cheapest, worst, and most dangerous oil in the market. There is a law against the sale of this sort of oil, and there ought to be a law against its use in cars and stages. An explosion in a private room usually injures but a small number of persons, but an explosion of a lamp in a crowded street-car would produce a terrible amount of suffering. Cannot Mr. KELSO investigate the matter, and at least place officers on board cars that are lighted with explosive oil, to warn the public of the danger to be incurred by traveling on them after nightfall?

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

THE OUTLOOK IN MAINE.

A Large Grant and Wilson Meeting at Bath—Republicans Throughout the State Participating Actively in the Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BATH, Me., Aug. 28.—An immense Republican rally took place here today. Columbian Hall was completely packed with 1,500 earnest and enthusiastic people to listen to Hon. B. F. Butler, who made one of his most earnest and telling speeches in behalf of Grant and Wilson. Gen. Butler spoke in a very satisfactory manner on all the questions involved in the pending campaign. He was enthusiastically cheered all through his speech. The Republicans are fully aroused, and will give a good report of themselves on Sept. 10. The camp-fires are burning brightly all over the State. Hon. Henry Nelson speaks here next Tuesday. Greeleyism is rapidly declining, and a Grant and Wilson Club of 140 men has just been organized.

Condition of the State in the Far East—Narrow Escape from Death of the Future Vice-President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Aug. 28.—The Republicans of Hancock County met in convention here today, and, after a very harmonious session, nominated a popular ticket, which will materially help to increase the usual majority in this county. Col. Hadlock, of Cranberry Islands, and Avery H. Whitman, of Verona, were nominated for Senators. After the Convention, a large crowd, among whom were many ladies, assembled at Hancock Hall, and were addressed by Hon. Henry Wilson and Gen. Harlan. Senator Wilson spoke most acceptably for an hour, and was followed by Gen. Harlan in one of the most effective speeches yet delivered in this campaign. It was not only an able vindication of the Republican Party and President Grant's Administration, but was a remorseless exposé of the unholy and intriguing character of the combination which proposes to elect Horace Greeley to the Presidency. He handled Greeley, Trumbull, Fenton & Co. without gloves, and his keen logic and sharp hits, elicited unbounded applause. Although Gen. Harlan has been in the State but three days he has already become a decided favorite with the Maine people. The meeting was continued throughout the evening with a still larger attendance, and was addressed in a spirited and eloquent speech by Hon. Eugene Hale, Representative in Congress from this district, and candidate for re-election.

I am able to send you cheering news from this quarter of the State. This is in the Fifth, or extreme eastern district, which is claimed by the Greeleyites, and has been conceded to be doubtful by all parties. But the Republicans are gaining ground every day. Pike, apostate Republican and Democratic candidate for Congress, is making immense efforts to secure his election, but it is now scarcely among the probabilities that Hale will be defeated, for Pike's efforts are counteracted by even more vigorous efforts on the part of the Republicans.

Another large meeting was held to-night at Cherryfield, in the extreme eastern part of Hancock County, which was eloquently addressed by Gen. John C. Caldwell. Judge Bingham, who has been disabled for a day or two on account of his voice, resumes the campaign at Dexter to-night. He overhauled Trumbull at Bangor to-night, and will at once let daylight into his misrepresentations. Farnsworth and Tilton are parading this part of the State, peddling small lies. They are appropriately paired together. A serious accident, fortunately resulting in no injury save a few slight scratches, occurred on the Maine Central Railroad, eleven miles south of Bangor, this morning. The Boston Pullman Sleeping-car Express was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Every passenger-car was thrown off, and the forward Pullman sleeper, in which were Senator Wilson, Gen. Harlan and twenty other passengers, was partly overturned, shaking up everybody severely, but fortunately injuring no one seriously. The running gear of the car was badly broken up, and the escape of the passengers was miraculous.

Prospect of the Campaign—Comparison of the Probable Results with Those of Previous Years.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1872.

Portland is bedecked with patriotic bunting, and were it not that so much of it is inscribed with names that do not suggest patriotic purposes, the conclusion would be instantaneous that Portland is a very patriotic city. Doubtless she is all of that, but such a hypothesis can only be sustained by the presumption that it is in spite of, and not because of, the stripe of politics indicated by the coalition banners. But Portland, beautified as well as purified by fire, is a pleasant as well as an appropriate place in which to begin to discuss the political situation in Maine as it is. The city is warming up in political fervor, as the Summer heat recedes, and the activity is already commensurate with the near approach of the culminating and decisive point of the campaign in this State.

I do not propose, in this letter, to review the situation generally, for I am frank to say that four days in the State does not warrant me in speaking with personal knowledge. I could give the opinions of others, which would be glowing enough, but opinions and predictions generally are the most worthless concomitants of a campaign. It is better, perhaps, to invite attention at the outset to the nature of previous contests in this State. A few figures and results, condensed and compared, are the best means of doing this. The rise and fall, the ebb and flow of the Republican majorities in this State, since 1855, have been as certain as the tides, and from the following statement may be calculated—each reader for himself—the possibilities and probabilities for Maine, of the great "tidal wave" in politics, which has been so confidently predicted by the political weather-seers in the camp of the coalition.

For the purposes of calculation there are given here the September vote of 1867, an "off year," which compares relatively with the September vote of 1871, another "off-year." The former also compares relatively with the September vote in the Presidential year following, (1868,) and looking at the results it inevitably follows that the September vote of 1871 must hold a like relation to the September vote of this year:

"OFF-YEAR" VOTE.

	1867.	1871.
Whole vote	103,753	105,897
Republican vote	57,332	58,285
Democratic vote	45,990	47,578
Scattering	431	34
Republican majority	10,911	10,673

PRESIDENTIAL-YEAR VOTE.

	1868.
Whole vote	131,282
Republican vote	75,523
Democratic vote	56,207
Scattering	52
Republican majority	19,284

From these figures it will be seen that the increased vote in the Governor's election of 1868 over that of 1867 was 28,209. Of this increase the Republicans received 18,191 and the Democrats 10,217. Inasmuch as the population of the State has undergone no material change in four years, and inasmuch as the present contest, in point of interest and intensity of feeling, is fully equal to that of four years ago, it is entirely safe to assume that the total vote at the ensuing election will be fully equal to that of September, 1868. If we assume the conditions of parties to be exactly the same as they were four years ago, then the gain in the total vote over last year should be 26,065, of which, throwing the scattering out of consideration, the Republicans would be entitled to gain 17,238 and the Democrats 8,649. This calculation, be it understood, is entirely on the basis of the figures and the condition of parties four years ago.

But, confessedly, the condition of parties is not, in some respects, the same as four years ago. There is, on the one hand, the apostate Republican defection; on the other, the element of Democratic demoralization. By a close scrutiny of these figures, and their careful comparison with the figures of the election two weeks hence, a pretty accurate idea of the positive weight and force of these elements will be ascertainable. I do not presume to say what either of them will amount to, at this writing. The coalition claim that the apostate Republican element is strong enough to materially reduce the majority of last year, and to elect the Democratic candidates for Congress in the First and Fifth Districts. It is worth while simply to record this claim; let the canvass go on, and look at the figures afterward. But, inconsistently with this claim, the newspaper organs of the coalition have already set up the warning to Republicans, with all the stress of capital letters, that no matter how much majority they have, if they lose a vote from four years ago, they are beaten in the Union in November! They seem to have become disgusted because some Republicans admit that they won't be as soundly whipped as they were in September, 1868, and they find as much fault with a Republican who only expects to hold his own two weeks hence, as they do with a Democrat who meditates a vote for Grant.

There is one aspect of these elements of Greeley Republicanism and Democratic disaffection which is worth a note here, because it is producing a great deal of discomfort and some unpleasant forebodings in their ranks. The Democrats are spending much of their labor in endeavoring to bring their Greeley Republican friends up to the work of voting for Kimball, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Some of the Liberal stomachs revolt at this. They are ready enough to vote for Greeley, they say, because they believe him to be a Republican. But Kimball is not, and Perham is. Clifford is not, and Burleigh is. The Democratic part of the coalition, which has power because it has members, resents this hesitation and threatens retaliation upon Greeley in November. It won't make much difference, probably, so far as the result in Maine is concerned, whether they retaliate or not, but a large number will do so in any event, and if the vote for Kimball for Governor shows the "Liberal" host to be chiefly men in buckram, they will make Mr. Greeley's head swim when he reads the returns from Maine in November.

Taking up this First Congressional District for a moment, let us see what its present condition is. The Democracy claim that if their Greeleyite Republican friends vote for Clifford, the Democratic candidate, he is certain to be elected. Outside of the State, rather than in it, the Republicans feel that it is doubtful. Two years ago, Hon. John Lynch was elected by a majority of 1,496, notwithstanding some disaffection in York County. Last year, Perham's majority for Governor in the same counties was only 885. The Republicans, therefore, must gain 611 votes to restore their majority to what it was two years ago. This is what engenders the hope among the coalitionists that they will win the district. They claim that the majority of last year cannot be increased, and that there are apostate Republicans enough, if they vote for Clifford, to wipe it out entirely. It must be admitted that the figures seem close enough to admit of a question of Republican success. But careful inquiry into the nature and character of the work now being done by the Republicans has rendered it almost a certainty in my mind that they are not to be defeated; that Mr. Burleigh, who is a very popular and unexceptionable candidate, and a resident of York County, has grown steadily stronger since he was nominated; that the old disaffection in York County is almost entirely healed, and that "Liberalism" in the district generally is accurately measured and thoroughly understood. I will risk no prophecy as to his majority, but there is the best of reason for believing that if not large it will still be enough. If I were to give the figures of the canvass just completed, and which in previous years has never failed to prove an almost absolutely certain indication, the ground for this belief would be apparent. CYMON.

INDIANA.

Character of the Republican Movement in that State—The Louisville Convention Assuming Definite Proportions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Notwithstanding a heavy rain and unpropitious weather during the day, Hon. E. A. Storrs, of Chicago, spoke to a large and delighted audience at the Wigwam to-night. Among many good things, he said that the Republican Party has been a great political missionary organization. We have, he said, today, within our ranks hundreds of thousands converted Democrats. We expected to have hundreds of thousands more. The overthrow of the rebellion liberated four millions of slaves, but it liberated even a larger number of Democrats. Nothing torments the average Democrat like an exclusion from office. He, for one, however, did not believe the entire Democratic Party had been converted. They were not converted on the 5th day of February, 1872; for upon that day, upon a resolution declaring that public policy demanded of all parties and citizens an acquiescence in the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, fifty-eight Democrats, including Voorhees, voted in the negative, and only eight Democrats voted in the affirmative. If the Democratic Party is really converted, let it cease breathing threatenings and slaughter against Republicans and the Republican Party, and show that they are in fact, that they are good Republicans, by joining our party, preaching our doctrine and voting our ticket. The speech was enthusiastically received throughout.

The Louisville National Democratic Convention movement has, within a few days, received a fresh impetus. District meetings to appoint delegates have been held at Fort Wayne, Greencastle, Martinsville, and Paoli, and similar meetings have been and will be held in other counties and cities. A larger delegation of Democrats will go from Indiana than there was at the Baltimore Convention. The head-quarters of the Indiana delegation have been engaged at the Galt House. Ex-Senator Graham N. Fitch is identified with the movement; also Col. C. S. Durham, for six years a Democratic Congressman; Judge Floyd, of the Circuit Court; Ex-State Senator Sherrod and other prominent politicians. The railroads will run trains at reduced rates, and there is every indication that all the Western States will be fully represented.

NEW-JERSEY.

Preparations for the State Convention—Names of Probable Candidates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Republican State Convention of New-Jersey will be held to-morrow morning, in Trenton, at Taylor Hall, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket. This will include two electors at large, and seven others, one for each Congressional District. New-Jersey elects this Fall seven Congressmen, seven State Senators, and fifty Representatives on her State ticket. Up to the present date no district nominations have been made, with the exception of the Second, which includes the cities of Trenton, Burlington, Tom's River, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Princeton, and other smaller ones. Hon. Samuel A. Dobbins, of Mount Holly, Burlington County, received the nomination. He has been Sheriff of his county, and has served two terms in the State Legislature. He is very popular, especially among the Methodists, as he is a noted local preacher. It is the opinion of every one that he will be elected, though the district went Democratic by 600 majority in 1870, when Mr. Foster was elected. For the Convention to-morrow the temporary Chairman will be Jehuel G. Shipman, of Warren County. The following gentlemen are spoken of as electors at large; Ex-Gov. Olden, of Mercer; Cortland Parker, Theodore Howell, of Essex; Selden T. Scranton, of Warren; Charles Elmer, of Cumberland. The two will probably be chosen from these five. For the First District, Samuel H. Gray; for the Fifth, E. A. Walton; for the Fourth, Hugh M. Gaston, are the probable ones. Mr. J. G. Snedone is spoken of for the Seventh, also James Gopsell.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Charles O'Conor Spoken of as the Probable Nominee at Syracuse.

ALBANY, N.Y., Aug. 28.—It is authoritatively stated that the leading candidates heretofore named for Governor at the Syracuse Convention and their friends have agreed to nominate by acclamation Charles O'Conor, as the only name on which all the factions can be harmonized, and as the only absolute exponent of reform acceptable to the proposed coalition in this State. It is authoritatively stated that Gov. Hoffman has agreed to attend the Convention in person and present the name of Charles O'Conor as his successor. The joint withdrawal of Judge Church and Gov. Hoffman, it is understood, had this basis. It is also authoritatively stated that the friends of Mr. O'Conor have given assurances of their ability to secure his acceptance of the responsibility in the interest of reform.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A straight out Democratic Convention was held here today for the Twenty-sixth Congressional district, at which George Decker, of Broome, and John J. Van Allen, of Schuyler, were chosen delegates, and Major R. H. S. Hyde, of Tompkins, and W. F. Sherwood, of Tioga, alternates, to attend the Louisville Convention. Louis P. Legg and J. H. Rumph, of Tioga, were appointed additional delegates.

KENTUCKY.

Charles O'Conor's Position in Regard to the Louisville Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—The New-York *Sun*, of Monday, on the authority of James McKenna, who said he had interviewed Charles O'Conor on the 23d, stated that O'Conor repudiated the Louisville Democratic National Convention. Your correspondent is permitted to make public the following:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24.

Mr. ———:

DEAR SIR: I was and am in favor of the Louisville movement. Even the mere profession of adherence to Democratic ideas must soon disappear if, without any marked dissent, the party can be transferred to its deadliest of foes.

(Signed,) CHAS. O'CONOR.

It will be seen that the date of the letter is the day after the reported McKenna interview. The *True Democrat*, Blanton Duncan's new daily, will appear on Monday next. It will be an evening paper.

Hon. Clement S. Hill, Representative in Congress from Kentucky from 1853 to 1855, and a gentleman of high standing in the State, will speak at Lebanon next Monday in behalf of Grant and Wilson, and will assign reasons for refusing to support Greeley, in whose cause he was claimed by Liberal organs to be working. Gen. W. L. Ward, an old Democrat, is doing great good in the central part of Kentucky, in canvass for the Republican national ticket. His meetings are reported as large and enthusiastic. Large posters are up all over the city calling for a meeting of Jefferson Democrats at the court-house on Friday night, to make arrangements for the National Convention next week. The kettle is certainly boiling in this city.

CONNECTICUT.

The Colored Men Organizing for the Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—The Third Ward Colored Grant and Wilson Club unfurled a Grant and Wilson banner this evening at Trowbridge square, in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens, including two colored clubs. Capt. Buttricks presided, and effective speeches were made by Hon. N. D. Sperry and Messrs. John C. Nevins, Rufus S. Pickett and N. H. Hoyt. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Two Boys in Blue Clubs have just been formed here.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Large Open-Air Republican Meeting in Pittsburg—Ex-Gov. Curtin Nominated to Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—The flattering reception which Gov. Bard, of Tennessee, met with in Alleghany City last evening, indicated that our own citizens had failed to listen to one of the most powerful stump speakers in the North hailing from the Southern States. Our people have every reason to thank E. A. Montooth, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on meetings, for his untiring efforts in prevailing upon Gov. Bard to remain over and address a Pittsburg audience. The meeting this evening was called to order in front of the post-office building by James T. Kuhn, Esq., and after a short speech, by way of introducing Gov. Bard, he gave way to the gentleman from Tennessee. Fifth-avenue was densely packed, and his audience remained unmoved until the close of his speech. He spoke under much disadvantage, owing to the hoarseness of his voice. But notwithstanding the difficulty which he labored under, he delivered a powerful speech, and was warmly applauded during its delivery. He closed with the remark that he had a little piece of information for his audience. He then made the announcement that Pennsylvania's old war Governor, Andy Curtin, had today received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eighteenth Congressional District by acclamation. When this announcement had been made the scene which ensued was one of the wildest enthusiasm. At first many were inclined to discredit the news, saying that it was too good to be true. After the crowd had become satisfied, three rousing cheers were given, which were heard to echo and re-echo on the hills and mountains of the old State. Long after the meeting adjourned knots of men could be seen standing on the different street corners congratulating themselves that Andy was still loyal to the good old Keystone State, which he fought so nobly for during the dark days of the rebellion. One of the largest political meetings ever held in the oil regions was held to-night in Franklin, Penn., and was addressed by Hon. T. J. Bigham and Hon. P. C. Shannon, both of this city.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Prohibitionists' Convention—They Decide Not to Make a Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The annual State Convention of the prohibitionists was held here today. It was called a delegate Convention, but it was, in reality, a promiscuous (mass) Convention. Rev. Dr. A. A. Minor, one of the most radical of the Radicals, was made permanent Chairman. At the opening he made a speech, in which he severely criticised the party in power, and declared that the present temperance statute was neutralized by the sale of ale, and that nothing could be accomplished by anything but a thorough prohibitory law, and advocated the making of a straight-out nomination for Governor, or no nomination at all. Then followed an all-day discussion on this last point, viz., the propriety of making a nomination for Governor. Several speakers took occasion to express their opinions on the Presidential question, and it was apparent that quite a formidable number of the most zealous men in the party favor Grant and Wilson, though strenuous efforts were made by the headstrong Greeleyites present to keep their mouths closed. It was finally decided by a vote of 40 to 33, to make no nomination. A committee appointed prepared an address to the people.

A motion was made to amend the address by incorporating in it a clause favoring woman suffrage, but this was lost by a vote of 38 to 36. It is understood that those who favor a straight-out nomination will call another Convention to meet some time next week.

VERMONT.

A Lively and Diversified Republican Meeting at Newport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Vt., Aug. 28.—The largest political gathering ever held in this section of the State came off here today. Over 2,000 people were present at a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting and flag-raising. There was music, cannon firing, a military parade, and rousing speeches by Col. H. H. Powers and Col. C. H. Joyce. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A goodly number of Greeley men came to hear, but most of them left when the truth became too warm. A vote for President was taken, and all were for Grant, with not a hand raised for Greeley. This is significant of the feeling throughout Vermont. The speakers dealt in plain facts and solid arguments, and thoroughly demolished the talk of Kilpatrick here last week. You will hear again from Vermont on the 5th of November, if not before.

THE COLORED MEN FOR GRANT.

Address to Them in Oswego—Unanimity of Opinion Among Them.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Ontario Grant and Wilson Club, a colored organization of this city, was last evening addressed by Uriah Jackson, of Syracuse. The remarks of the speaker were spirited and characterized by some telling points. Lyceum Hall was filled to overflowing, large delegations being present from the various local organizations. After the close of Mr. Jackson's speech, Messrs. Fort, Sloan, and others were called out, and responded in a few pithy words. The meeting was one of the most animated of the campaign. There are 100 colored voters in the city, every one of whom is thoroughly awake, and will cast his vote for Grant and Wilson.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Results of the State Convention—Renomination of Gov. Washburn—List of Resolutions—The Liquor Law to be Enforced.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention, held here today, was one of the most harmonious of political gatherings. Nearly a thousand delegates were present, and many of the prominent Republicans of the State, though not so large as heretofore, on account of the campaign work in other States. There were two sessions. At the first only the organization was effected. Hon. J. M. A. Williams, of Cambridge, the most prominent candidate for the Congressional nomination in the new district, was made temporary Chairman, and Dr. George B. Loring the permanent President. Mr. Williams, on assuming his office, made a brief speech, and Dr. Loring, on taking his, made a long one. The former said he regretted the absence of some who had left, but had no words of reproach, excepting that by another year they would return. [Applause.] They had gone on a mission to convert the Democratic Party, a most incorrigible set of sinners; but like the missionaries who went to convert the cannibals, he feared that they would be swallowed up themselves. [Laughter.] Inasmuch as the Democratic Party had been for years trying to tear down the house of our country, the claim which they now made was absurd, to again have the charge of that House. The Republican Party proposed that no such thing should take place. [Applause.] The Republican Party would still keep together under the second Administration of "Our 'Joshua,'" Gen. Grant. [Loud applause.] They would march on to the promised land, there to abide in peace and plenty.

Dr. Loring's speech was, in substance, as follows:

DR. LORING'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I rejoice with you in the unity and power of the Republican Party of Massachusetts; in its radiant record of high thoughts and noble deeds; in its earliest spirit of reform; in its loyalty to the best principles of its best men living and dead; in its steady march, in close column, on to repeated victories; in its loyalty to the spirit of its departed leaders, and its stern demands upon the wisdom and honor of those who still remain to conduct its councils. The history of the party in this Commonwealth is an epitome of all that has been done by the earnest and self-sacrificing of our country, in the cause of human freedom and progress, and for national elevation and honor. Looking back nearly a quarter of a century, we can see that swelling and earnest procession thronging these very streets, even in the presence of the august leader of that day, to protest against any betrayal of the principles of social and civil equality planted on our soil, and proclaimed by our fathers as the foundation of the American Republic. As I survey the field of politics in this country which brought out Abraham Lincoln and sustained him in his great work; which called forth John A. Andrew in the vigor of his ripening manhood, rallied to his inspiring bugle-call, bore him triumphantly on through all the trials by which he was suddenly surrounded, swept away all opposition to his great career, and has set his name among the stars of glory; which proclaimed freedom to the captive, and placed the rights and privileges of American citizenship within the reach and safe enjoyment of all men; which closed up in solid and frowning hostility to the false and dangerous doctrines of Andrew Johnson and his corrupt associates, and which called Gen. Grant from his imposing military career into civil service, to perfect the work of freedom begun in the war, and rallied warmly and earnestly to his standard as he faithfully and patiently performed the service imposed upon him, I behold an organization which has insisted on the fidelity of its public servants to the cause of human rights and justice, has faithfully toiled for the highest civil development, and has not yet surrendered to foreign or domestic foe. I look in vain elsewhere for that wisdom which is to perfect the work begun here for mankind. For the perfect elevation of an emancipated race, I turn to the emancipator. For the security of all the benefits to be derived from an amended Constitution, I look naturally to those who amended it. The country demands something more than promises—promises easily made and easily broken. The people require a stronger pledge than a platform. It is not enough to resolve in favor of the Fifteenth Amendment, and then vote against every act of Congress to carry out its provisions. It is not enough to resolve against the atrocities of midnight assassins, and then vote against every act empowering the Government to suppress them. Let every Massachusetts Republican, then, stand by his flag; and when, for the ostensible purpose of reform, he is asked to abandon that party which has worked out the problem thus far, and join the party of promises alone, let him be ready with the reply: "Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works," as he marches still beneath the loyal banner of Lincoln, and Andrew, and Grant, and keeps step to the music which cheered and inspired the loyal hosts in their conflicts for freedom and the Union.

Speaking of Gen. Grant's Administration, Dr. Loring said: You all remember how true to this platform was his concise and modest inaugural—a document which removed the fears and doubts of the anxious and the earnest, and gave the country an assurance that loyalty and honesty and humanity had come once more to the forefront—promising peace and reconciliation at home, and a foreign policy calling on nations to deal with each other as the law requires individuals. Now, has any man been deceived? Has any hope been blasted? Has any promise been broken? But little more than three years has Gen. Grant been engaged in this work assigned him by the Republican Party, and the record would be an honorable and imposing one for a life-time. State after State has been restored, until every seat in Congress has been filled, and nothing is required but obedience to the Constitution and the protection of life and property, "to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule." Suffrage has been established as the constitutional right of every citizen, to be destroyed or abridged by no local law. The business prosperity, the industrial development, and the financial success of the country have been truly marvelous. Secure in their rights and possessions throughout the country, stimulated to new and more vigorous effort by the recognized dignity of each man as a citizen, the American people have toiled safely and successfully to enrich themselves and to elevate the credit of their Government. It is the successful industry of an honest and thriving people which lies at the foundation of our financial success, an industry which has been fostered and protected by a wise and sagacious Administration. The results are fabulous. The value of our agricultural and manufacturing products has increased almost beyond computation. Not only have we fed and clothed forty millions of people, but we have increased our exports from three hundred and fifty millions to more than five hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually, less than seventy millions of this being in coin and bullion. We have reduced the rates of interest and exchange, have appreciated our national currency, have paid more than three hundred millions of the national debt, and stand among the first on the list of the negotiators of loans in the markets of the world. Believing, as we do in Massachusetts, that he who has two dollars is better able to pay his debts than he who has one, and that the best way to establish one's credit is to begin to pay one's debts, I think the Republicans of Massachusetts have no reason to complain that the Secretary of the Treasury has carried with him to Washington the financial policy which he learned at home. Shall the capitalist complain that his national securities are made doubly sure? Shall labor complain that taxation is reduced? Shall the honest man complain that defalcations have largely diminished, and the revenues are more accurately collected? Meanwhile, at home and abroad have our citizens been protected, disabilities have been removed, the arrogant assumption that "once a subject, always a subject," has been stricken down, and peaceful arbitration has been substituted for war in the adjustment of international difficulties. And this has been done faithfully and honestly, and to the honor of the nation.

The speaker then spoke at great length in defense of the general policy of the President on national questions, concluding as follows: And of peace and reconciliation. Never, from the close of the war to this hour, has the Republican Party asked for or expected anything but reconciliation. Demanding nothing but acquiescence in the legitimate results of the great struggle in which the two sections of the country had been engaged, asking that emancipation should be made a practical reality, and that to all men should the church, and the school-house, and the ballot-box be open, and determined that every man should enjoy these privileges unmolested, Republicans, from the President downward, have urged and prayed for peace and magnanimous consideration. Their voice was uttered at Appomattox Court-house by Gen. Grant, when he received the honorable pledge of the surrendering legions, and restored to the dispersing rebels their horses, in order that when they reached their homes they might "cultivate their little farms." It has been repeated in every act of clemency and generosity, by which the leading offenders have been allowed to return to their usual avocations, and all disabilities have been removed. We have had no era of revenge. To the loyal hosts the hour of triumph has been the hour of magnanimity. When the great brotherhood of man was recognized as the foundation of a triumphant Republic, the hearts of the victorious and of the redeemed, joining in one warm impulse of gratitude, swelled also with a divine sentiment of forgiveness and generosity. Reconciliation on a loyal basis has always been presented as the foremost desire. And shall we now be told that we should not insist on civil rights and on the safety of loyal men, that the Federal authority should not break up treasonable and murderous organizations, lest the South be exasperated, and animosities be newly inflamed? Point me if you can to the first friendly recognition made by the defeated disloyal element of the South, toward those who have been lavish of kindness and consideration, in the work of reconstruction, and of removing all the marks of the conflict. They have denounced civil rights, they have declared the Fifteenth Amendment void, they have ostracised Union men, they have accepted the favors of a bountiful Government with haughty contempt, and have used the privileges bestowed upon them to destroy the power of their benefactors. For them I have no doubt there is a chasm which they would gladly see filled; but filled and obliterated by the entire surrender and capitulation of the Republican Party of this country, and the withdrawal of the protecting arm of a Republican administration from all those dependent on its care. Reconciliation with them means power; and if you would know what their power means, read their speeches, study their votes in Congress, turn to their opinions of the Cincinnati platform, go and ask the loyal men of the south, black and white. I am for reconciliation, eternal and everlasting, reconciliation upon a recognition of all that the patriotic sons of the land suffered, and toiled, and fought, and died for during the war. I am for reconciliation, but not that reconciliation which would stir with indignation and shame the very bones of our dead heroes in their sacred graves—not that reconciliation which would cast a shadow over the peculiar radiance of their lives, or blot out one ray of glory from the cause in which they fell. I am for reconciliation, and I thank God that there are those at the South, between whom and the loyal Republican hosts of the North, yes, between whom and the loyal people of the North, without political distinction, there has long existed a fraternal bond. Between four millions of emancipated slaves and their deliverers, there is a reconciliation as broad, and benignant and natural, as the over-arching heavens. Between the Union men of the South and their sympathizers North, peace and reconciliation have existed from the beginning. I do not forget the errors and difficulties which have attended this reconciliation—in spite of the efforts of the wise and the true. But neither can I forget that the emancipated slaves at the South have had but a few short years to learn their lesson, and that the friends of freedom at the South have never been guilty of any crime and folly so stupendous as secession and civil war. It may be that in order to reap the largest harvest from reconciliation, one side at the South must learn wisdom, and the other side must unlearn folly, and both perfect the work by being reconciled to each other. Meanwhile, can the country do better than to accept that reconciliation which already exists, and which is founded on faith in a common platform, and devotion to the common cause of freedom; a reconciliation which, if allowed to do its perfect work, will make our country, throughout all its borders, the abode of an educated, Christian people, believing in human rights and equality, as the corner-stone of a great republic? "Let us have peace."

And now, Republicans, we have entered upon a campaign, with a platform of principles the legitimate fruit of our own labors, and with candidates selected from our own party. For the platform laid down at Philadelphia, so far advanced beyond that adopted four years ago at Chicago, that it seems as if a new chapter of usefulness and renown had opened for the party, we are indebted largely to the wisdom of an Administration which has recognized and encouraged all the demands of an educated and progressive people. For the sentiment of humanity and liberality which animated that Convention, we are indebted to the appearance of an able and eloquent representation of those new-born citizens, whose zeal and devotion and intelligence were the most touching testimony for the service which the Republican Party has performed. Inspired by all the circumstances which attended it, the heart of that Convention was warmed to the broadest and most generous philanthropy, to loyalty and honesty—to gratitude to those who fought for their country—to sympathy with those who would ameliorate the burdens of labor, and to a cordial recognition of the efforts of the loyal women of the land to place themselves in that civil position which belongs to every free citizen. But the enthusiasm of that convention was for Gen. Grant—a warm and manly and hearty recognition of his services in field and council—for Grant, whose name can no more be stricken from American history than can that of Washington; whose deeds at Vicksburg and Shiloh and Donelson, and in the Wilderness, will endure with the recorded heroism of Concord and Bunker Hill and Yorktown; for Grant, whose modesty and courage and devotion and self-possession and common sense have endeared him to the hearts of the American people, whose real greatness has placed him beyond the reach of misrepresentation and abuse, and whose remarkable genius and great deeds have done so much to secure to the American people the respect of foreign Powers, and to the American Government the obedience of the discontented, and the loyalty and affection of a prosperous and patriotic people, rejoicing in their strength and proud of their flag.

The recess was taken at the close of this speech, immediately on the reassembling the Committee on resolutions reported the platform as follows:

Resolved, That we cordially accept and ratify the principles declared and the candidates nominated at the Republican National Convention; that the Administration of President Grant, in its foreign and domestic policy, and in its patriotism, integrity and wise consideration for the rights and interests of all classes and conditions, deserves the confidence of the country and justifies the call of the people for his re-election; and that the nomination of Henry Wilson for the Vice-Presidency secures for that office a statesman whose long and eminent services in the Senate of the United States demonstrates his devotion to the cause of liberty and equal rights, and whose character, public and private, is a guaranty of his fidelity in the performance of any duties to which he may be called.

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by its reforms in the direction of economy, by its promoting legislation for the more equal distribution of the burdens of taxation, by its initiation of a better system of civil service, with a view to its efficiency and purification, by its sympathy with the aspirations of the laboring classes, and its desire to test the effect of a reduction of the hours of labor by actual experiment upon the public works, by its interest in promoting education and a higher civilization in the less advanced sections of the country; by its fulfillment of the solemn pledges made to the Freedmen during the civil war; by its humane policy towards the Indians; by its attaining by diplomacy from two powerful Governments of Europe, a renunciation of the claim of perpetual allegiance; by its constant endeavors, in spite of criticism and clamor, to settle our difficulties with Great Britain by a peaceful arbitration, honorable to two Christian nations, has, by these and kindred measures, advanced our Republic in the judgment of mankind, and may confidently challenge comparison with any Administration in the history of our own or other lands.

Resolved, That the prosecution of the civil war for the suppression of the rebellion, the measures adopted by Congress for the restoration of civil governments in the States where it prevailed, and the policy of Republican administrations towards the people thereof, have at all times been characterized by moderation, clemency and magnanimity without parallel in history, and we repudiate the pretension of the Democratic Party and its recent recruit that they are the partisans of a new policy of reconciliation as utterly disproved by the records of the last twelve years, and an unworthy attempt, for the sake of a supposed political advantage, to fasten reproach upon the fair fame of the country; we declare our earnest conviction that if this combination were to be a success, the rehabilitation of the late rebel States, which has been steadily pursued under the benign policy of the Republican Party would be arrested, the production of that great section largely diminished, the security of the freedmen in their persons, their homes, their schools, and in the fruits of their labor put in greater jeopardy and disorder, and crime spread where peace and social order have been restored.

Resolved, That the financial policy of the Nations Administration, in the reduction of taxation, in measures for funding the public debt at lower rates of interest, and the gradual payment thereof, with a view to its ultimate extinction, has maintained the national credit, averted commercial disasters, and contributed largely to the general prosperity; and that the success of the Democratic Party, with Horace Greeley at its head, would be fraught with great peril to the industrial and business interests of the country.

Resolved, That the desperate coalition, led by a candidate whose sudden departure from the declared convictions of a lifetime deprive him of all confidence, and whose nomination was forced upon a party he had at all times denounced, by men who still resist by their deeds of violence or their votes the pacification of the rebel States, upon the principles of equal rights, is inspired by no noble sentiment of humanity or patriotism, and its defeat is assured by the common honesty, the love of country, and the enlightened self-interest of the American people.

Resolved, That the patriotic soldiers and sailors whose heroism and self-sacrifice saved the life of the nation, deserve perpetual gratitude; that it is our duty to preserve by our votes what they won by their arms, and that neither the results they achieved nor the pensions due to disabled survivors and bereaved families should be imperilled by the accession to power of a combination which threatens as far as possible to undo their work and to divide between them and their foes in the field the National bounty.

Resolved, That the Republican Party recognizes as the chief object of all political association and effort the elevation of mankind; that the improving of the condition, increasing the wages and lightening the toil of the laboring men of the country, constitute a principal object of its desire; that to this end it will do all in its power to collect, at the public charge, such information as will be useful in the solution of the great problems which concern the interests of the American laborer; that it will endeavor to direct all its policy to the promotion of his well-being; that it recognizes the desirableness not only of protecting women and children against oppressive and unequal contracts for labor, but of reducing the hours of all wage labor so far as can be done without so diminishing production as to affect injuriously the best interests of the laborer himself, and so far as shall be demanded by his intelligent and considerate sense of his own welfare.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the recognition of the rights of woman contained in the fourteenth clause of the National Republican platform; that the Republican Party of Massachusetts, as the representative of liberty and progress, is in favor of extending the suffrage on equal terms to all American citizens, irrespective of sex, and will hail the day when the educated intellect and enlightened conscience of woman find direct expression at the ballot-box.

Mr. Winslow, of Newton, offered the following as an amendment, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage imposes a tax upon the people, is productive of crime and pauperism, and is against the peace of society, and should, therefore, be suppressed by law, vigorously and impartially enforced.

Mr. Pierce moved the following additional resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Gov. Washburn has, in his official term, illustrated the same integrity of purpose, the same fidelity to trust, and the same capacity for affairs, which have been heretofore conspicuous in his private as well as public life, and we commend him and the other nominees of the Convention to the suffrages of the people of the Commonwealth.

The new State Central Committee was then announced, and the Committee on Credentials made their report. They gave the number of accredited delegates present as 950, and cities and towns represented 332. Then arose a somewhat heated discussion on the question of admitting two Charlestown delegations. One headed by Hon. James A. Stone, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, claimed that the other was the result of a conspiracy to prepare the way for the return to Congress of a man who has gone over to the enemy—meaning thereby Gen. N. P. Banks. Finally, under the pressure of the previous question, votes were put and admittance denied to either delegations. Then the Convention proceeded directly to ballot for candidate for Governor. The vote stood as follows: Whole number of votes, 851; William B. Washburn, 563; Benjamin F. Butler, 269; scattering, 19. The renomination of Gov. Washburn was then made unanimous. The strength of Gen. Butler caused some surprise, and occasioned a few exultant shouts of "Hi! hi!" but on investigation it was found that this was produced by ballot-stuffing and other improper devices.

For Lieutenant-Governor the vote stood: Whole number, 938; E. B. Stoddard, of Worcester, 395; Thomas Talbot, of Billerica, [illegible]. The nomination of Mr. Talbot was made unanimous. Mr. Talbot is a prominent citizen of Middlesex County, and possessed of considerable wealth amassed in manufacturing. He has been in the Governor's Council from 1865 until 1869, and has held other local political offices. Mr. Stoddard is a prominent citizen of Worcester County, and is at present of the Governor's Council. Hon. Oliver Warner was renominated Secretary of State. Hon. Charles R. Train, Attorney-General, and Hon. Charles Adams, of North Brookfield, Treasurer, all by acclamation. Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord, and Hon. John M. Forbes, of Milton, were unanimously nominated Electors. A resolution of confidence in Gov. Washburn was passed, and also the following, which was defeated in the Committee on Resolutions by a tie vote:

Resolved, That the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, enforcing a tax upon the industry of the people, is productive of crime and pauperism, and is against the peace of society, and should therefore be suppressed by law, vigorously and impartially enforced.

Three cheers were given for the Gubernatorial nominees and the Presidential ticket, and then the Convention adjourned.

Senator Trumbull and the Revenue.

From Harper's Weekly.

We understand that Senator Trumbull is constantly repeating in his speeches in Illinois and elsewhere a statement that twenty-five per cent. of the revenues of the Government, or, as he expresses it in figures, more than $95,000,000, are annually lost through the corruption and incompetence of the Administration. And this assertion he justifies by an extract from the report of the Civil Service Commission of Dec. 18, 1871.

Senator Trumbull made the same allegation in the Senate last Winter, and, if we are not mistaken, was promptly informed of the exact scope and grounds of the statement made by the Commission. But as an apparently strong point can be made against the Administration by declaring that its own friends bring this charge of loss, the Senator does not hesitate to repeat constantly what it is hardly possible that he believes to be true; nor do we learn that he has anywhere stated that he belives it to be true.

The facts are these:

The report of the Commission in discussing the tendency and character of the evil practice of the civil service which began with Gen. Jackson and his "spoils" principle, and which is ardently supported by many active politicians of all parties, presents in detail the various mischiefs which result from it. Among the considerations which the report presents is the want of economy in such a system. But it does not assume that this can be precisely stated, nor does it make any assertion of its own. What the report does say is this:

"It is not easy to compute in figures the exact economical difference between a good and a bad system of the civil service. It is necessarily a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operations of a careless and a careful method. But it is calculated by those who have made a careful study of the facts that one-fourth of the revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of the service which is fatally unsound may reasonably be held responsible."

It will be observed that the Commission do not say that a fourth of the revenue is lost. What they do say is that of a loss which careful students compute to be one-fourth a large part may be justly attributed to an evil system of the civil service, which they had already stated not to be peculiar to the Republican Party nor to this Administration, but which this Administration, first of all, was endeavoring to reform, as the mere fact of the report itself showed. It is to be regretted that in their desire to make their report as concise as practicable the Commission failed to explain this statement more in detail. They were intent only upon showing the bad results of a system which extended over a period of forty years, and which had been adopted by every Administration of all parties—results which, had it been their object to make a partisan pamphlet, they would have shown had been vigorously corrected under the Administration of Gen. Grant.

Had they foreseen that for the merest partisan purpose a Senator of the United States would pervert to the injury of one Administration a remark which was less true of it than of most others, they would have prevented the intended injury by a more ample statement. The computations to which the report refers were made during the Administration of Andrew Johnson. In January, 1866, the Commission for the revision of the Revenue laws stated:

"Of the officers employed in the New-York Custom-house it is believed that a majority of them have no special qualification for their places, and little knowledge of the law under which they discharge their duties, while the estimates presented to the Commission of the annual losses experienced by the Government through the frauds perpetrated in connection with this institution range from $12,000,000 to $25,000,000....In regard to the Internal Revenue Department, the Commission have no allegation of fraud to present, but at the same time are constrained to say that in point of organization it is very far from what it should be. In proof of this they have but to cite the opinion of the late Commissioner, before referred to, concurred in by the Commission, that if the law as it now stands could be fully and effectually executed, the receipts from it would not fall short of $500,000,000 per annum; or, in other words, that a complete administration of the law would justify wiping out more than one-half of the excise tax from the statute-book."

The Special Commissioner of the Revenue for the year 1868 says:

"But in addition to whatever of surplus may accrue to the National Treasury through the agencies above cited, a very large amount of receipts can also undoubtedly be secured by means of a thorough and effective reform of the administration of the internal revenue. It is useless here to enter into any discussion as to the extent of the losses to which the Government is annually subjected through the positive dishonesty or gross inefficiency of great numbers of the subordinate officials intrusted with the management of this branch of the public service, but that such losses are very great no one who has given the subject attention can have the slightest reason to doubt. Assuming $155,000,000 as the annual average of receipts from internal revenue as the law and its administration now stand, the Commissioner believes that an increase of $75,000,000 in the receipts as a minimum could be obtained without any practical difficulty."

And Mr. Jenckes, alluding to such and similar investigations, said, in the House of Representatives on the 5th of April, 1869:

"It has been demonstrated over and over again that our Tax and Tariff laws call for $400,000,000 of revenue annually, and that but $300,000,000 reach the Treasury."

The loss which is described in these extracts was indirect as well as direct. It arose from the evasion of the law either through official connivance or inefficiency. It was not a loss of money actually collected and stolen on the way to the Treasury, which is Mr. Trumbull's assertion, but of money that under the law was due but never collected. The loss was undoubtedly due in some degree to the high rate of taxation, which heightened the amount of bribes, and thus severely tempted official integrity. But appointment by patronage is not careful to ascertain integrity, and the report of the Civil Service Commission therefore says, "For a large part of that loss a system of the service which is fatally unsound may reasonably be held responsible." And thereupon Senator Trumbull publicly declares that the friends of Gen. Grant confess that a quarter of the public revenue is stolen every year, and that it is the result of a corrupt administration of the laws by the present authorities at Washington! Are the rest of Senator Trumbull's arguments and assertions of the same character? And will any one who has heard the Senator make this statement inform us whether he declared his own belief in what he was trying to make his hearers believe? Under Andrew Johnson, when these computations were made, the evils of the patronage system of the civil service culminated. They were so gross and enormous that public attention was aroused, and the necessity of a reform became apparent. The report properly selects the worst condition of the service as a forcible illustration of the mischiefs of the system, but it is now evident that it should have stated at what time the investigations were made.

For under Gen. Grant the practical reform in the honesty and economy of administration has been enormous. The ratio of loss, direct or indirect, has been conspicuously diminished. After a reduction in the tariff of nearly $30,000,000 a year, Grant's first two years showed a gain of $55,000,000 over the last two of Johnson. The aggregate annual reduction of taxes under Grant has been $135,000,000 or $136,000,000, yet his Administration last year paid into the Treasury $85,000,000 more than in the last year of Johnson. Johnson's Administration paid about $13,000,000 of the public debt. Grant's had paid on the 1st of July, 1872, $334,000,000. It has reduced the debt at the rate of $8,349,423 per month. Such facts prove beyond dispute the honesty and economy of the financial administration of Gen. Grant, and they disprove conclusively the wild assertion that corruption of every kind now holds high carnival. They establish the perfect good faith of the President in declaring that he wishes a reform of the civil service. For not only is it practically reformed by the greater efficiency and honesty shown by the facts, but the President aims at such a reform of the system itself as will tend to secure efficiency and honesty always and under every Administration.

With this explanation, it is impossible that Senator Trumbull can longer repeat the assertion that Gen. Grant's friends confess that a quarter of the revenue is annually lost owing to the corruption of the Administration. Less than a year ago the Senator exhorted the people of Illinois to sustain the Republican Party because under its administration "economy has been introduced into the public service." He must have known what he was saying. He did not think then that the civil officers stole a quarter of the revenue. And if he would deal candidly with the Administration and its friends, he will, whenever he refers to the subject again, quote the words of the report, and state that the calculations to which it alludes as showing a loss of revenue were made under the Administration of Andrew Johnson, and that they could not be truthfully made under that of Gen. Grant.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) has received a large and varied supply of new publications, domestic and foreign. Among the latter may be mentioned the *Graphic*, which contains some really beautiful engravings; the *Illustrated London News*, with a double-page supplement and a portrait of Mr. Stanley; *Punch, Nature, the Academy* and the *Saturday Review*.

Public Library of Kentucky. Ex-Gov. Bramlette, Manager. Square chance for a fortune for $10. Distribution positively Sept. 28. No postponement. For tickets or circulars, address Major THOMAS H. HAYS, in charge branch office, No. 609 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st., are opening some choice patterns of Oslers Crystal Chandeliers. ALSO, Gilt, Bronze and Colored Fixtures of all kinds. ALSO, China, Glass and Plated-ware.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

BIGELOW—ASHLEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, at Mount Merino, on the Hudson, by Rev. Alexander M. Mann, EDWARD P. BIGELOW to MARY FANNY, daughter of O. D. Ashley, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday morning, EBENEZER ANDERSON.

Relatives and friends, and of his son-in-law, Charles E. Herring, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 451 Canal-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURSMITH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1872, at Westfield, Union County, N. J., CHARLES ABERNETHY, the beloved son of Nathan and Jennie T. Bursmith, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

Services at the Presbyterian Church in Westfield, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BARNEY.—On Aug. 27, at Budd's Lake, N. J., suddenly of disease of the heart, STURGIS, infant son of Newcomb C. and Elizabeth Sturgis Barney, of Irvington, N. Y., aged 21 months.

Funeral services will be held at No. 27 Stuyvesant-st., Friday, at 12 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Hart's Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., on third day, the 27th inst., SARAH S. BROWN, widow of the late David S. Brown, aged 82 years.

Funeral will take place on fifth day, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Friends Meeting-house, Nine Partners.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1872, LEWIS JONES, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 427 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MACVEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, AMNON MACVEY, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McDOWELL.—In Brooklyn, the 26th inst., ISABELLA M., wife of Joseph T. McDowell, and daughter of Enoch Strattan, in her 42d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Fifth day, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, CHARLES, son of the late Harmon C. Swift, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 162 East 83d-st., on Thursday, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WALSH.—Suddenly, Tuesday, Aug. 27, WILLIAM W. WALSH, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 403 Marcy-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 30, at 3½ P. M.

WARD.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1872, after a lingering illness, HENRY HALL WARD, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Friday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WINTERTON.—On Monday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM WINTERTON, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st., on Friday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Members of Warren Lodge No. 94, I. O. O. F., are requested to assemble at the lodge-room, No. 327 Bowery, on Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased Brother, P. G. HENRY KNOWLES.

By order N. G. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
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Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 31, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

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WORKING MEN, AROUSE!—A MEETING of the WORKING MEN GRANT AND WILSON CLUB of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, on the corner of Park and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the purpose of raising a Grant and Wilson Banner. All Republicans are respectfully invited to attend. The following eminent speakers, with others, will address the meeting:
H. E. ABLE,
Judge TENNEY,
BENJAMIN HALL,
JAMES DUKE.
THEODORE B. COLYER, President.
JOSEPH H. BARTLETT, Secretary.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL STABILITY! State and Municipal Reform! The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association will hold a meeting in West Fiftieth-street Church, (between Broadway and 8th-av.,) THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Good speakers will address the meeting. The public generally are invited.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' VETERAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held THIS EVENING, at Kroom's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., at 8 o'clock. Veteran soldiers and sailors of this district are invited to enroll.
GEO. F. HOPPER, Chairman.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, flags and transparencies, with perfect portraits in oil. LANIGAN & CO., No. 1,234 Broadway, near 33d-st., New-York.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Political Flags and Portraits, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, Piles, Impotence, diseases of the Generative Organs, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for real estate exhibited no signs of activity yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 28. At the Exchange ten lots of land, located in the City of Brooklyn, were offered at public auction by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. The sale was not a success, however, as the lots were bid in by parties in interest for the following sums: Two lots situate on the south-west corner of Willoughby and Tompkins avenues, 25 by 100 each, were knocked down for $4 900. Five lots situate on the east side of Tompkins-avenue, 100 feet south of Myrtle-avenue, 20 by 100 feet each, were knocked down for $10,000. No other business was transacted at the Exchange. But very few of the most prominent capitalists who deal in New-York real estate have as yet returned from their Summer constitutional trips, but many of them have been negotiating by letter and telegram for the purchase of Boulevard and other lots during their absence, and some of them have completed contracts through brokers. In this manner a large number of contracts for Boulevard lots have been effected, and the daily transfers show that the prices of that class of property are increasing very rapidly.

V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently sold on private contract the plot of land, 50 by 100, situate on the east side of Grand Boulevard, fifty feet south of Seventy-second-street, for the sum of $42,000.

The same firm also report the sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 18.2 by 60 by 70, situate on the west side of Madison-avenue, 30.10 feet south of Seventy-eighth-street, for the sum of $25,500.

The auction sale of lots located at Tarrytown, Westchester County, which was to have been held on Tuesday last by James M. Miller, was adjourned indefinitely.

The following property will be offered at public auction today, Thursday, Aug. 28.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Clark, Esq., referee, the house and lot known as No. 63 Ninth-street, north side, 88¾ feet west of Broadway, 26 by 92.3½.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, five lots, each 20 by 100, situate on the north-east corner of Tompkins-avenue and Wetherspoon-street, Brooklyn; also, two lots situate on the south-west corner of Tompkins and Willoughby avenues, each 25 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Greenwich-st., e. s., 56 ft. n. of Leroy-st., 18.5x43.9x18.6x45.5	$6,000
13th-st., 333 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16x103.3	8,500
48th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	17,250
93d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x102.2	9,500
105th-st., n. s., 131.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.1x100.10	Gift.
109th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8	7,000
Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 55th-st., 20.5x block	33,000
1st-av., w. s., 17.6 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x50	14,000
4th-av., n. w. corner of 126th-st., 24.11x90	7,400
4th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 126th-st., 50x90	11,100
11th-av., e. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 98th-st., 50.6x100	7,500

LEASES.

6th-av., Nos. 363 and 365, 20 years, per year	$6,000
11th-av., n. e. corner of 57th-st., store and basement, 5 years	per year, 1 year. 1,000 / per year, 4 years. 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—LOTS FOR SALE AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES, AS FOLLOWS:
57th-st., near 5th-av., three extra choice lots.
58th-st., near Madison-av., three building lots, excavated.
5th-av., fronting the Park, four superb corner lots.
Grand Boulevard, at 81st and 129th sts., choice parcels.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
SEPTEMBER FREE LIST
of City Houses, Lots, &c.; and forty-four pages valuable information of Real Estate, new complete City Map, &c.
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.
FOR SALE or **TO LEASE** for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

BROADWAY STORE, NEAR MURRAY-st., for sale low; it fronts new Post-office, grand entrance to Brooklyn Bridge, the City Hall Park and buildings, and the main southern entrance to proposed Rapid Transit Road.
Apply to or address,
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO MORE of those beautiful four-story hardwood-finish brown-stone houses in 61st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Inquire of
B. B. MERRILL & CO.,
No. 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING No. 134 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories high, 22x122, and 24 feet wide in the rear; adapted to a livery stable or factory. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

$30,000.—FOUR STORY, BROWN stone, extra finish, 21x55x100, in West 19th-st.; it is a bargain.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the City, only $800 each.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROOME AND MERCER STS. near the corner, 50x100 feet; a lucrative purchase. Address THOS. J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x90, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
M. RAMOS, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all modern improvements, gas, water, heater, &c., and all in excellent order, elegant wide piazzas on all sides of the house, about half an acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees, stable and carriage-house; this property is on high and very healthy grounds, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this location. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply at office of the PHOENIX PLASTER MILLS, No. 426 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—A large three-story, double-basement house, with twenty good-sized rooms, besides cellars and pantries, with all modern improvements; two acres of land, thirty miles from New-York, upon the east side of the Hudson River, unsurpassed view of the Hudson River for twenty miles; five minutes' walk of the depot or steam-boat landing; well arranged for a first-class boarding-house or school. Possession immediately. Apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, State-st., Sing Sing, or MAHONEY, of No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

FARM, FORTY ACRES, OVERLOOKING the Sound; house, 50x70, sixteen rooms; all kinds of barns and stables; on the New-Haven Railroad, near Rye, within 1,000 feet of the great Boulevard. **RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.**

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—AN ELEgantly and attractively furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house is offered, with immediate possession, to a private family, either furnished or unfurnished. This house has all the latest improvements. S. B. GOODALL, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AN ELEGANTLY AND FULLY FURNISHED four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., in thorough order, ready for immediate occupancy, to rent for one year for private family. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $80,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 226 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; twenty rooms, seventeen closets; all improvements; newly painted; superior location. Apply to **ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.**

TO RENT—NO. 105 EAST 123D-ST.—THREE rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; rent, $18 per month; family private.

TO LET—TO A SELECT TENANT, PART OF private house No. 423 West 20th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AT A BARgain, for cash, a nicely improved, but not expensive country place. Address, with price and particulars, J. D. H., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores and storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of John Winslow, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City.

Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL. }

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL CAMPAIGN!
GREATEST SALE OF THE CENTURY!
800 SUPERB LOTS AT AUCTION!
OCEAN POINT, OLD ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
Near Celebrated WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1872.

Two excursion trains; two bands—Grafulla's. Two immense tents. Two National salutes—Harrison. An original song. Music by Antonie Reiff. Grand chorus of 2,000 voices.

Sale peremptory. Terms easy. Maps nearly ready. Personal application must be made for tickets. No requests by mail answered.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT, WITH possession Oct. 1.—Small house or part of house, where there is not more than one family, for a family of three; Twentieth Ward preferred. Address with particulars L. B. BROWN, foot West 30th-st.

WANTED—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE for a private family, between 14th and 42d sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. Address, stating full particulars, W. W. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick H. Whitmore, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Hull's son, No. 32 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1872.
CHARLES W. HULL, } Executors.
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN. }
my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872. HENRY NEUSTADTER, Executor.
je27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in the office of B. B. Campbell, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of May, 1872.
ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.
my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.
PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL P. BELL. }
jy18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 353 East 54th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872.
HENRY OTTER,
JOHN GARTELMAN,
Executors.
au8-law6mTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of July, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. BAILEY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDRICA J. BREITHAUPT, OZIER B. WILSON and WILLIAM SEWARD, Jr., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Frederica J. Breithaupt, Ozier B. Wilson and William Seward, Jr., heretofore carrying on business under firm name of Breithaupt & Wilson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac T. Williams, one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DAVIS and JACOB JACKSON, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Davis and Jacob Jackson, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,515.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. FISKE and C. D. LAWRENCE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William B. Fisk and C. D. Lawrence, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1872.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Assignee,
au22-law3wTh* No. 126 Front-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BRANDT, Bankrupt No. 3,588.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 8th day of August, 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Brandt, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
au14-law3w* GEORGE DICKINSON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, s.s.—At Newark, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HERMAN WEIL, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
au22-law3wTh* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1. Assets, $2,786,283 01. Surplus, $220,988 85.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States.
Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

I., B. & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS,

AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the **Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway** to aid in building its EXTENSION line West, in a direct line from Champaign (185 miles) to the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and a branch from White Heath (30 miles) to Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a **first and only mortgage** on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About **60** miles are already finished and **120** miles graded; the whole line, **217** miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I., B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with **420** miles of road, **located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion** of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of **242,330**; valuation of real and personal estate, **$181,000,000**; bushels of grain raised, **27,000,000**; value of farm products, **$25,570,000**, and live stock, **$18,369,000**; **to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value.** THE COUNTIES ON THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING **$400,000,000.**

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a **Local Business that will make it a complete success.** In addition to this it will have the entire **Through Traffic** of the **Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road,** connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, **300** miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (**91** miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (**300** miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than **1,200** miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and **has no parallel competing line.** The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the **Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central,** and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west **distances are materially reduced via** this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the **popular line for travel and business.** Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by **experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.**

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which **will be issued only on completed road,** take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are **$1,000** each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at **90 and interest,** and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE **W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,** AND **PAUL S. FORBES,** OF NEW-YORK; **BENJ. E. BATES,** OF BOSTON; **HENRY LEWIS,** OF PHILADELPHIA, AND **G. M. PULLMAN,** OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND. INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000. Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO., Bankers, No. 27 New-st.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Aug. 22, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 29th inst., for the following Brooklyn 7 per cent. Bonds:
$60,000 Tax Certificates, due Sept. 1, 1873.
$80,000 Tax Certificates, due Sept. 1, 1874.
$80,000 Tax Certificates, due Sept. 1, 1875.
Certificates to be issued in amounts of $5,000 and $50,000 each.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A LOW PRICE.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1; and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

Heidelbach, Frank & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
ISSUE STERLING EXCHANGE
And Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Europe.
Receive Deposits subject to Sight Drafts, and allow Interest on Daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum.
Issue Certificates of Deposit,
Negotiate State, Municipal and Railroad Loans in Europe, through their house.
HEIDELBACH, GANS & CO.,
BERLIN, GERMANY.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 23, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,768,000 STOCKS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sums of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS of Stock of the City and County of New York, to wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK, authorized by chap. 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900	$250,000
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK, authorized by chap. 56, amended chap. 328 Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891	100,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK (County,) authorized by chap. 565, sec. 7, Laws of 1865, payable Nov 1, 1887	768,000
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK, authorized by chap. 290, Laws of 1871, payable in thirty years	400,000
WATER STOCK OF 1870, authorized by chap. 383, sec. 6, Laws of 1870, payable Nov 1, 1902	250,000

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City and County of New York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.

AGENCY OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1872.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-nine bonds, numbered as follows, viz.: Nos. 70, 253, 573, 220, 472, 516, 271, 529, 435, 505, 286, 222, 488, 184, 586, 270, 101, 166, 21, 547, 63, 403, 94, 13, 298, 118, 28, 591 and 501 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1872.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.
For sale at par and interest by
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

7 per cent. Gold Interest.

Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.

Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,

228 Miles Long,

Entirely Within the

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a **PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.**

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually AT PAR and Accrued *Interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.*

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 34 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WE OFFER FOR SALE—A LIMITED amount of NEW-YORK STATE 6s, due 1887, principal and interest, payable in GOLD.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:
25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the
CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.
and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000—an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:
EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 52 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Ruperti, No. 68 Broad-st.
FRED'K KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplank, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 834 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 163 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 542 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.
JULIEN L. MYERS, of Laurence, Myers & Co., No. 35 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 44 Cliff st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 260 West 52d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR SMEDBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 43 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.
Temporary office, No. 163 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.
EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM MILES.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale, and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

Of which more than sixty miles are already in operation, and the iron is being laid on the balance of the line at the rate of half a mile per day.

☞ No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgage but $18,000 per mile.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:
JESSE HOYT AND A. H. BARNEY.

Full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter.
Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.
Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR.
Also, Nebraska School bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.
Investment securities a specialty.

DIVIDENDS.

HARLEM BANK, Aug. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on and after the 1st day of September, 1872.

The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 21 to Sept. 1.

By order. ANDERSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF SILVER ISLET, LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

A dividend of three dollars ($3) per share has been this day declared upon the stock of the above-named company, payable on the 3d day of September next, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23th instant to the morning of Sept. 4. Checks for the dividend will be mailed to parties entitled to the same.
C. A. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1872.

McCRACKEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, COUPONS.

The Coupons due 1st September, 1872, on Bonds issued by McCracken County, Kentucky, to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company, will be paid by this Bank.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1872.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED quarterly dividend of this Company, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen Sept. 3.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 NEXT, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
WM. H. SEWARD, Jr.,
Treasurer S. C. R. R. Company.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1872.

THE COUPON AND REGISTERED interest due on the Montclair Railway Company first mortgage bonds, Sept. 1, 1872, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster on and after Sept. 2.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST ON THE income bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, due 1st September, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
B. VAN VLIET, Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872.
JAMES McNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admissions of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News*. And it is further ordered that James McNamee, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.
(A copy.) NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.
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AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SU-PREME Court, held in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of March, 1872.—Present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH against THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of John D. Cocks, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of twenty (20) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order; and, in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle*, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn. And it is further ordered that Clarence L. Burnet, a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court, Kings County.—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 213 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.
CLARENCE L. BURNET,
mh7-law6mTh Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PAGE T. GALE and EDWARD G. MORAN, as surviving partners of the late firm of A. H. Gale & Co., plaintiffs, against HERMANN L. SCHREINER and SEGISMUND SCHREINER, as surviving partners of the late firm of John C. Schreiner & Sons, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Room No. 40, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy dollars, with interest from the 31st day of May, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1872.
C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house therein, on this 27th day of August, 1872.—Dated Aug. 27, 1872.
C. J. G. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
au28-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PAGE T. GALE and EDWARD G. MORAN, as surviving partners of the late firm of A. H. Gale & Co., plaintiffs, against HERMANN L. SCHREINER and SEGISMUND SCHREINER, as surviving partners of the late firm of John C. Schreiner & Sons, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Room No. 40, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty-six dollars and twenty cents, with interest on fifteen hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-one cents, from Nov. 30, 1866, and on four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-nine cents, from the 15th day of April, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1872.
C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house therein, this 27th day of August, 1872.—Dated Aug. 27, 1872.
C. J. G. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
au29-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomes vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java....Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia...Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria...Sat'day, Sept. 7
Russia..Wed'sday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Sept. 14
Cuba....Wed'sday, Sept. 18	Batavia...Sat'day, Sept. 21
Scotia..Wed'sday, Sept. 25	Algeria...Sat'day, Sept. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD, OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC, BRITANNIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC..........Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.
ADRIATIC..........Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.
BALTIC..........Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Columbia..........Aug. 31	Britannia..........Sept. 4
Europa..........Sept. 7	Caledonia..........Sept. 11
Anglia..........Sept. 14	Olympia..........Sept. 18
India..........Sept. 21	Trinacria..........Sept. 25
California..........Sept. 28	Iowa..........Oct. 9
Australia..........Oct. 5	Alexandria..........Oct. 1?

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Sept. 19, 6 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.........$75	Steerage.........$30
To London......80	To London......50
To Paris.......90	To Paris.......38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS..Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.......Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWSON.......Wed'sday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wed'sday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE.......Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN.......Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.......Sept. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE..Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12, North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents, PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 38 Wall-st., New-York. McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 81 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, THURSDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood......Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only)..........Wednesday, Sept. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 11.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Thurs., Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Sept. 12.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st., The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent. H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL.

Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 100th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge. J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 27th...10 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th 9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 29th 10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th.......2:? P. M.
Saturday, 31st...2:30 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2d ?:? P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3..8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, ?.......2:30 P. M.
Monday, 4th......8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th 3:? P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 25th......8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th..12:30 P. M.
Monday, 26th......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 25th.......1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th.....9:30 A. M.	Monday, 26th.......1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th.......2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 29th...11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 30th.......3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th.. 4:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:30, and 33d-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 West 23d-st., one block west of 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent spring-back account-books, manifold letter-writers, &c.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a select class of competent servants, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 128 6TH-AV., OVER drug-store, can be found constantly on hand a large supply of good servants, all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., LARGE, spacious, best ventilated and airy rooms used for the purpose in the City, can be found servants suited for families returning to the City, and others.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—Two superior English girls would like situations together, in hotel or first-class private family, as chamber-maids and waitresses. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT, neat, tidy and highly-recommended young women as cook and laundress; references, fifteen months and seven years each from the same lady, who can be seen in the City; speaks of them as kind, honest and faithful. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman and first-class cook; both English and French meats, game, soup, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker; country or City; has best references. Apply at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; excellent reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK DESIRES A situation; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, ices, brown gravies, side dishes, &c.; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of cooking; a most willing and obliging woman. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best reference. Call at No. 2 East 29th-st., present employer.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can do all kinds of family cooking; good baker; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; is very competent and highly-recommended. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A GOOD GERman woman wishes a situation to mind children, or to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Address M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WANTED A SITUATION by a competent dress-maker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on sundry sewing-machines. Call at No. 312 East 11th-st., for two days.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at S. & E. V. ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS WANTING COLORED men, cooks and waiters, for boarding-houses and private families, should call at SIMMS' Servants' Institute, No. 543 6th-av.

FAMILIES, CITY OR COUNTRY, can have all classes of help at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., particularly French.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as working housekeeper, where she can have her little girl, seven years old, with her; is an excellent cook; country or City; best of City references. Call or address for four days Mrs. MASSIE, No. 207 East 52d-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress; would assist with the chamber-work; first-class in both positions; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a first-class laundress, solicits gentlemen's washing to do at home; linens done in superior style. Apply at No. 804 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION BY A young Swede girl as laundress; can do up clothes nicely. Apply at her present place, 303 Madison-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress' situation by a Protestant German young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN educated and refined English girl, a position as nurse and seamstress; most competent and trustworthy; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby, or see to a growing child, or wait on a lady and sew; the country preferred; a good home more thought of than high wages. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young French woman as nurse; take charge of an infant from its birth, or take care of growing children; is a very good seamstress; good references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., at the French office.

NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A nice, tidy, young German girl, as nurse and light chamber-work; is very obliging; good City reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., French office.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses; operate on all the machines, and make pants or vests; good references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION BY A faithful, reliable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and as useful man, in City or country; is intelligent, respectful and industrious; tries to please; is highly recommended, and will go at moderate wages. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant man and wife, no incumbrance, want situations; man as coachman and gardener, &c.; will take whole charge of work on place; wife as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; best references. Call on or address B. W. care Mr. Kiernan, No. 336 9th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—SITuations by a desirable man and wife; the man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, &c.; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; are intelligent, respectful and highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable, industrious young man who fully understands his business; is willing to be useful about a gentleman's residence; best references given. Address EDWARD, care of Mr. Prosser, No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, aged twenty-three, who thoroughly understands the care of carriages, horses, harness and driving, in City or country; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COACHMAN AND GARdener's situation by a man and wife at general house-work; will be willing and obliging; the best of City reference; wages no object for a good home. Address A. B. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the business; is not afraid of work; can give satisfactory references. Address C. C., Box 197 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a colored married man; can give good City references. Can be seen at Stilling's harness-store, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; best references given. Apply at the saddlery-store, No. 68 University-place.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man; has the best City reference as to ability, honesty and sobriety. Address J. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man; has two years' best reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—PLAIN COOK.—SITUAtions by a respectable Scotchman and wife, aged twenty-six, (will be out of situations on Saturday, Aug. 31;) thoroughly understands all branches of gardening; wife is a good plain cook and laundress; would keep house or live in cottage. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN—WANTS a permanent situation; is thirty-eight years of age; twenty years in this country; is sober, honest and reliable; can take charge of a farm and keep a gentleman's place in good order; not afraid of work; good City reference. Address, for one week, J. H. B., Passaic, N. J.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a thorough, practical man; understands his business in all its branches, both in-doors and out-doors; first-class testimonials; one Summer in America, single, age twenty-eight; English. Address or apply at No. 518 Broadway.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man; no family; understands green-house and graperies, laying out of new plants and vegetables; the best reference; young man. Address GARDENER, Box No. 2 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARdener by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SITUATION BY A MARried man without family; thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers and vegetable gardens. Call at the seed-store, No. 35 Cortland-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

PORTER.—A RELIABLE AND INDUSTRIous man wishes a situation as porter; has first-class references. Address PORTER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS, OR FIRST-CLASS COOK.—Situations wanted by a respectable man and wife, aged thirty years; can care horses, do plain gardening and general work about a place; wife is a good cook and laundress; would live in cottage if preferred. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN AGED twenty-three, sober and industrious, with good recommendations, wishes a situation; can care and drive horses, milk, garden, and do general work about a place. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TWENTY years old is desirous of a situation in a retail or wholesale white goods or notions house; has had five years' experience in both, and is a first-class salesman, and can give the best City reference. Address JAMES HENRY, No. 106 Murray-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED—AS CLERK IN A COUNTRY store, a young man eighteen or nineteen years old; must be of good character and from the country. Address Box No. 20 West New-Brighton, Richmond County, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, a short distance in the country, three Protestant girls as cook, chamber-maid, wash and iron, and take charge of the dairy; wages good. Lady can be seen at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY ABOUT FIFteen years of age, who can bring good City reference. Apply at No. 41 Broadway, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on Thursday.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted immediately a first-rate colored chamber-maid and laundress for a family of three. Call at No. 105 West 48th-st., after 3 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—WANTED A GOOD COOK, WASHer and ironer; Protestant preferred. Call at No. 256 West 34th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER ! !

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.

"*Home, Sweet Home.*"

Square and Upright Grand Pianos.

MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.

A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.

MODERATE PRICES to suit all.

IMPORTANT!

BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.

Write for information and circulars.

Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

BROOKLYN MUSICAL INSTITUTE. FIFTH YEAR. No. 179 DUFFIELD-ST., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Terms, $25 per Year, payable half in advance.

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.

WM. H. DAVIS & SONS, No. 40 Downing-st., have just finished several Organs, superior in tone and finish, which they offer at low prices for cash or satisfactory credit; one second-hand, six stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS BEEN GIVing private lessons on the piano for three years with some success, desires to increase her class of pupils for the Fall and Winter. Address B. A. S., Station D, Bible House.

CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUsic-rooms, No. 92 Clinton-place, established 1854.—Private lessons only; organ, piano, violin, guitar, singing harmony. Circular and *Student's Journal* mailed free.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INstruction on the piano and singing, at his residence or at the pupil's, for $8 and $10 per month. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, No. 127 West 23d-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK. Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division. WM. H. WEED General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9 40 P. M.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872. RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH. From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock, within store, No. 7 Bridge-st., E. C. Johnson & Co.'s warehouse, for account of whom it may concern, about 2,000 boxes Menton Lemons.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Sales-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, china. At 3 P. M., rose-wood piano, parlor suites, mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, CHARLES COOK, Acting Superintendent.—Reopening of day school MONDAY, Sept. 2; Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. Children's prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 7½. General prayer-meeting THURSDAY EVENING at 7½. Day school, 9 to 3 o'clock. Open to visitors daily, except Saturday.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CORBETT & CO., CARRIAGE BUILDers, West 25th-st., offer a variety of second-hand carriages, viz.: Clarences, Coupés, Dog Carts, Brette, Wagons. Many of the above are of our own build, and will be sold low.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ONE BLOCK FROM FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, at No. 161 West 23d-st.—The large and commodious house, known heretofore as the Progress Club-house for the past six years, will be opened as a private boarding-house on the 1st of September. Large extension has been built, and will be furnished entirely new throughout. Families and single gentlemen desiring rooms will please address by letter, or call on J. AITKEN, at the above premises.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen, without board; a suite of four rooms, well furnished, on the second floor; hot and cold water; also other rooms, and a handsome back parlor, with privilege of the front, suitable for a DENTIST or DOCTOR; family small; references exchanged. No. 34 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, furnished, with or without board, an English basement parlor floor, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also, a large, pleasant front-room on third floor, very reasonable, to one gentleman. No. 256 West 34th-st.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan; rooms, with board, $3 50 per day; family rooms for the Winter at liberal rates; hotel newly painted and frescoed; with new elevators. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—PARTIES wishing to make arrangements for the Winter or by the year can now have choice of rooms, with private table; also one suite without, and two rooms for single gentlemen; references given and required.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST.—PARTIES wishing to make arrangements for the Winter for desirable rooms with private table can find a choice of apartments handsomely fitted up. Apply immediately. References exchanged.

PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS for the Winter or by the year, can now have the choice of rooms, with private table, in 20th st., near Broadway, by addressing M. B., Box No. 44 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 354 WEST.—TO let with board, second floor, consisting of large front and back rooms with middle room, and front room on third floor, with all modern conveniences.

NO. 104 LEXINGTON-AV.—HANDSOME parlor and bedrooms to let, suitable for first-class families; good table, with home comforts; reference given and required. Call for one week.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, A PARlor floor, handsomely furnished; also second story, five rooms en suite, with private table or without board.

NO. 13 WEST 20TH-ST.

DESIRABLE FLOORS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE TABLE.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, BACK and front, second and third floors, No. 10 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.; board if desired; family small; best references.

NO. 156 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR FIFTH-avenue Hotel—To rent with unexceptionable board, suites of rooms and two single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner 28th-st.—Elegant rooms on American and European plan at moderate prices; new first-class restaurant at down-town prices; lodgings $1 to $3.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, consisting of four large, light, well-furnished rooms; also a suite on second floor, with private table only, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, whole or part, with first-class board; private table if preferred. Apply at No. 129 East 23d-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—UPPER FRONT suite, southern exposure, with board; also, richly furnished, spacious second floor, entire, with private table; strictly first class.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS; also, large hall room, with board, at No. 217 West 14th-st.; house and location strictly first class and unusually desirable.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMercy Park—Extra large handsomely-furnished rooms; second, and part of third floors; large hall rooms for gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Park avs.—Large suite neatly furnished apartments, with private table; also, one small suite and single rooms.

NO. 210 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—One double room and one front hall bedroom, comfortably furnished; hot and cold water, also use of bath. References.

NO. 357 WEST 29TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family, with a few select boarders, have pleasant rooms to let with good board; house and locality first class; references.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO let, containing all modern improvements, elegantly furnished, with private table only. No. 31 West 32d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 273.—SECOND OR third floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with strictly first-class board; private table if desired.

NO. 257 WEST 38TH-ST.—GENTLEmen and their wives and single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms; reference required.

NO. 343 5TH-AV.—PARLOR, SECOND and third floors, with private table; also, rooms at No. 27 East 24th-st.

NO. 107 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST.—A private family will rent, with board, first-class accommodations for the Fall and Winter; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO one or two gentlemen lodgers, or to man and wife; references required. Third floor No. 913 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—LARGE AND small rooms for gentlemen, without board, from $5 to $25; also at No. 27 East 24th-st.

NO. 123 MADISON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms on parlor and second floors, without board or with private table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HOLLYWOOD Villa, Stamford; reduced rates for September and October for rooms vacated this month; first-class table; elegant shade and lawns, and convenient location; also open through the Winter. Address Miss A. H. GIRLING, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A WELL-SHADED, private residence; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Del. Water Gap; good facilities for driving; two daily mails; fishing and gunning at leisure; terms moderate. Address Box No. 22 Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Penn.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house; one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; reduced rates for the month of September. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE FALL AT GLEN BRIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. Good rooms free on and about the 1st of September. JAMES G. ROE.

BIRSALL HOUSE, AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Good rooms to let. Address C. BIRSALL, Cornwall Landing, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, with private table; second floor preferred; location above Madison-square and between Park and 6th avs. Address L. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, stating number rooms and price.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, within ten minutes of Madison-square; terms moderate. Address ADAMS, Station E.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

VALUABLE NEWSPAPER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

In consequence of the recent death of one of the proprietors and the desire of the other to retire from business, the Steam Printing, Book Binding and Newspaper Establishment of THE MIDDLETOWN EVENING PRESS, (TRI-WEEKLY,) AND THE ORANGE COUNTY PRESS, (WEEKLY,) is offered for sale. The papers are Republican in politics, have more than an average circulation, an extensive advertising patronage, and very profitable jobbing business. The material and machinery are abundant, mainly new, and all in good condition. The profits of the concern, as we are prepared to show, have been liberal, with a very flattering prospect of further increase. It is in all respects a very desirable property.

Middletown is a manufacturing village of over 6,500 inhabitants, located in a thickly settled part of Orange County, sixty-seven miles from New-York City, on the Erie Railroad, at the crossing of the New-York and Ohio Midland Railroad, and is the centre of other local roads. Terms of payment made easy. Call upon or address, immediately,

M. D. STIVERS, Surviving partner of the firm of Stivers & Kessinger. Reference: Hon. John G. Wilkin. MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 27, 1872.

$80,000 HALF INTEREST IN AN established manufacturing business to exchange for real estate and cash. Address A. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.

ROI CAROTTE.

The Grand Spectacular Fairy Opera Bouffe, by Offenbach and Sardou, in four acts and eighteen tableaux. Over 2,000 dresses and unique properties; a grand chorus of forty, and a Corps d'Accessoir of nearly 200 persons. Characters by

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Mr. STUART ROBSON, THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS, and THE CELEBRATED LAURI FAMILY.

FIRST ROI CAROTTE MATINEE, SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 1.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED for one week in advance at the Box-office of the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, or at the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, any day, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Tickets PURCHASED on the SIDEWALK, or from SPECULATORS, will be refused at the door.

WHITE'S ATHENEUM.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. CHARLES WHITE..........Manager

THIRD WEEK of this FASHIONABLE RESORT, indorsed by all as the neatest and most agreeable place of amusement in the Metropolis.

EVERYBODY PLEASED AND DELIGHTED.

The entertainment pronounced GRAND, AMUSING and SELECT. Sprightly, first-class, free from every objectionable feature.

GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.

First appearance of Signor LOGRENIA and his wonderful trained CANARY BIRDS and CAT.

Also, MR. HARRY MACARTHY, in his original characters illustrative of ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

MR. J. C. STEWART in two new and original Burlesque Sketches.

McKEE AND RODGERS in their Sensation Songs and Dances.

SCHOOLCRAFT and CAMPBELL will introduce their funny act entitled MRS. DIDIMUS' PARTY.

WHITE'S MINSTRELS, as usual, will commence the performance with a splendid collection of Choruses, Songs, Overtures, Jokes, Stories, Wits, &c. The whole forming the most rational and amusing FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT in the Metropolis. MATINEE WEDNESDAY only, commencing at 2½.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Mr. DALY begs to announce that his FOURTH COMEDY SEASON at this elegant theatre WILL BEGIN ON TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 3, 1872, with the production of an original comedy of local interest and contemporaneous effects, by the author of "Saratoga," Mr. BRONSON C. HOWARD, and entitled DIAMONDS!

The sale of seats for the Opening Night and for the entire First Week will commence Thursday Morning, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock, at the box office of the theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE..HAYES & COLVILLE

Last appearance positively of the LINGARDS.

DAVID GARRICK. } and the { LINGARD SKETCHES
DAVID GARRICK. } all new { LINGARD SKETCHES

Impersonations of European and American celebrities, among whom President Grant and Hon. Horace Greeley.

MONDAY, Sept. 2, the romantic drama entitled THE RED POCKET-BOOK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. "THE BELLS."

Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½, the great romantic and psychological play of "THE BELLS," with the Popular Tragedian, MR. JAMES W. WALLACK, in his great creation of MATHIAS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Managers announce that the building on 3d-av. and 63d-st. is now ready for the reception of articles. Those who have not applied for space should do so at once. Blanks can be had at the above place, and at the office of the Institute, No. 22 Cooper Building.

THE FIRST NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN, at the RINK BUILDINGS, Washington-st., corner Court, Newark, N. J.

Every merchant should see it. First collection of manufactured goods ever shown. Trains from early morning till midnight, from foot of Liberty, Cortlandt, Barclay, and Desbrosses sts. Newark is only a half hour's ride from New-York. Excursion tickets, 35c. Admission to Fair, 30c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

CRICKET.

The eleven English cricketers, now playing in Canada, will play a two days' match game with the St. George Club, of this City, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept 18 and 19, at Hoboken.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHELDON SPRINGS,

SHELDON, VT.,

Eight Miles, by Rail, East of St. Albans.

SPECIALTY

OF THE

MINERAL WATER AND BATHS.

Cure Chronic Sore Throat, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Recent Coughs, and Bronchial Consumption, and every variety of Rheumatism, in Three to Ten Days; Skin Diseases, Abscesses, Tumors, Cancers, Kidney Complaints, Physical and Nervous Prostration, Headaches, Numbness, Partial Paralysis, and Lameness.

CONGRESS HALL,

IN EVERY RESPECT

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Seven Hundred and Sixty Feet of Piazzas, Shade Always, Fresh Breezes, Splendid Views.

BREAKFAST—Coffee and Tea, with pure Cream from thirty-four cows; Fricasseed Spring Chicken, Beef, Lamb, Fresh Fish, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c.

DINNER—Green Turtle, Mock Turtle, Beef and Fancy Soups; Fresh Salmon and Green Peas, Western Beef, Lamb, Poultry and Fancy Dishes; Ices, Jellies, Nuts and Fruits; Coffee, Sweet Corn.

TEA—Coffee, Tea, Waffles, and a whole line of exquisite Relishes, Cakes and Dainties.

AMUSEMENTS.

Riding, Boating, Fishing, Sailing, Croquet, Tenpins, Billiards, Chess, &c.

SCENERY.

Mountains, Rivers, Fields and Farms. The invalid and the prostrated will here find perfection in the Air, the Hotel-keeping, the Food, the Mineral Water, the Amusements, the Baths, and the Company. Post-office, Railroads, Telegraph. House warmed everywhere in a few minutes, and open all the year. August, September, October and November show the best cures.

Address R. H. SMITH, Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vermont.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured at this pleasant house, which will remain open until Oct. 1 or longer, if required. Telegraph in the house. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, Woodsburgh, Long Island, TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY, OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South Side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Rooms and board at the Mountain House. Terms reduced; $8 to $12 per week; or $2 per day. THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

CLARK HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE Hudson, will remain open; desirable suites of rooms; board moderate. Address Cornwall Landing. J. G. CLARK, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAINS.—THE Heath House will be kept open during the Fall. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A TESTIMONIAL TO THE VOKES. FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF THE WONDERFUL VOKES FAMILY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2. TWO GREAT PLAYS. BLACK-EYED SUSAN and BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Characters by the VOKES FAMILY, and by Messrs. CHARLES W. THORNE, WELSH EDWARDS, HARRY JOSEPHS, and others.

Box-office at the Academy of Music open for the sale of reserved seats THURSDAY, at 9 A. M.

Seats may also be secured at Ruliman's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway; the Fifth-avenue, Grand Central, and St. Nicholas Hotels.

WALLACK'S.

LAST THREE NIGHTS of BLUE BEARD and LAST BLUE BEARD MATINEE. MISS LYDIA THOMPSON and her UNEQUALED COMPANY. BRILLIANT MUSIC, CHARMING SONGS, NOVEL DANCES, FINE SCENERY. Making A THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2. The great Thompson Troupe success, IXION; or, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, Preceded by A SPARKLING COMEDIETTA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

LAST WEEK (BUT ONE) OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.

THIS EVENING AT 8, The favorite actor, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, in his specialty of OLD PETE, in the drama, the OCTOROON.	TODAY AT 2 P. M., Buckstone's comedy of the SERIOUS FAMILY, With the advantage of a superior cast, concluding with the laughable farce of SWISS SWAINS.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Opposite the New-York Hotel. MAGUIRE & EMERSON..Proprietors & Managers. MONDAY, Sept. 2—EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS. THE TROUPE PAR EXCELLENCE, comprising the inimitable Billy Emerson, Ben Cotton, A. J. Talcot, J. R. Kemble, Harry Stanwood, C. Heywood, A. J. Lonra, Sheridan and Mack.

A vocal corps of eight of the finest voices in America and an orchestra of ten solo performers, forming the largest and most complete ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD. Box office open MONDAY, Sept. 2, at 9 A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, cor. 28th-st. and Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, and every evening. BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Matinee Every Saturday, at 2.

JONES' WOOD PARK.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 1, 1872. IMMENSE SUCCESS. SECOND GRAND CONCERT by the Celebrated NINTH REGIMENT BAND. D. L. DOWNING..........Musical Director. Concert from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. Ticket admitting gentleman and lady, 50 cents.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM B, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 1 Barclay-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—Fifteen years; benumbing application. Beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand, near Broadway.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK. THURSDAY, AUG. 29. THERE WILL BE TWO GREAT RACES. FOUR MILE HEATS, PURSE $2,500, AND A GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP, PURSE $1,000.

Boats leave Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., at 6½, 9:40 and 11 o'clock A. M., on day of races. Pools sold on the track and at West End Hotel, by Underwood & McGowan. JOHN HOEY, President. W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A., FORT TRUMBULL, Conn., Aug. 23, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until noon on Friday, the 27th day of September, 1872, for supplying this post with the following Subsistence stores, viz.:

6 barrels Mess Pork.
30 barrels Flour.
855 pounds White Beans.
22? pounds Rice.
450 pounds Green Rio Coffee.
1,050 pounds Brown Sugar, equal to Stuart's C.
52 gallons Vinegar.
58 pounds Adamantine Candles.
658 pounds Soap.
461 pounds Salt.
5 pounds Black Pepper.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned. A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered. O. H. HOWARD, First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, A. C. S.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the Grand Secretary until the 4th day of September, prox., for the printing, paper and binding of Journal of Proceedings (English and German) of the Grand Lodge of New-York, I. O. O. F., for 1872. Specimen copies and information may be obtained of CHARLES V. CLARK, Grand Secretary, Odd-fellows' Hall, New-York.

Office hours from 1 to 9 P. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 58.—THE following is an extract from section 1 of the "act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872:

"For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service, upon the recommendation of the Board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which Board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: One General officer, one Ordnance officer, and three officers of the line; one to be taken from the Cavalry, one from the Infantry, and one from the Artillery. And Provided further, That the system, when so adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the Government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employes, or for any patent in which said officers or employes may be directly or indirectly interested."

In conformity with the above provisions, a Board will assemble in the City of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1872, with authority to adjourn to Springfield Armory in order to avail itself of the resources of that establishment, which are hereby placed at its disposal, to consider and recommend for adoption a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines for the military service.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brigadier-General A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army.
Colonel P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department.
Colonel H. B. CLITZ, 10th Infantry.
Major M. A. RENO, 7th Cavalry.
Captain L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d Artillery.
2d Lieutenant HENRY METCALFE, Ordnance Department, is detailed as recorder of the Board.

All persons interested in small arms are invited to submit samples and appear in person, under such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

The Ordnance Bureau will supply such information bearing on the matters under investigation as may be called for by the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

FURNITURE.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, With water-cooler. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

THE BOONTON PICNIC.

Programme of Arrangements for To-Morrow's Excursion.

How the Children Are to Be Gathered—The Preparations at Boonton and Morristown—The Sixth Ward Excursion—Extraordinary Scenes at the Station House.

To-morrow the sixteenth excursion for poor children will take place. It will be known as the "Boonton excursion," the citizens of that town having tendered an invitation to as many children as we can bring, to enjoy their hospitality. A special train over the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad has been engaged to transport the party from Hoboken to Boonton, via Morristown, N. J. The train will be laid on a side track at the Hoboken depot, out of the way of the ordinary trains and traffic, in order that the children may be embarked on board the cars in perfect safety. The Hoboken Ferry Company having generously offered a free passage for the party over the North River and return, the children will be brought by their guardians and our agents to the foot of Christopher-street, North River, at 8 o'clock A. M. As soon as a sufficient number of children arrive at the ferry-house, they will be passed over the river by our manager in squads, under the charge of adults. At the Hoboken terminus of the ferry the children will be met by two of our representatives who, assisted by a committee of the Boonton citizens, will see that all those children having tickets for the excursion are safely seated in the cars. In this work the Committee will be aided by a detail of Police from this City. As soon as all the children have been passed over the ferry, the manager and the remainder of the New-York Committee will cross the river with the band, and immediately after their arrival the train will start for Boonton.

The citizens of Boonton and Morristown having undertaken to feed the children during the day, their Committee will bring with them to Hoboken 1,600 paper-bags, each containing two sandwiches and a piece of cake. This will constitute their breakfast. All along the route the citizens intend to give the children a passing welcome. The train will probably reach Boonton by 11 o'clock, where they will be received by the Committee of Arrangements. In order that our readers may see how the Boonton people intend to entertain the children, we publish the following circular:

EXCURSION OF POOR CHILDREN FROM NEW-YORK. FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1872.—IF STORMY, DEFERRED TO SATURDAY.

The train is expected at about 10½ A. M., at the meadow of Mr. H. Wilson Crane, known as the "Tembrook Place."

The children of Boonton and the surrounding country are invited to be on the ground at 10 o'clock A. M., and take their places, each with a bouquet or bunch of flowers, under the arches named after their several townships. They are requested to remain in line while the little strangers pass through the Grand Arch; immediately after which the Committee will receive the flowers, which will be preserved and given to the New-Yorkers on their return home in the afternoon.

Superior music will be furnished by the band from Governor's Island. The hours most favorable for viewing the scene will, probably, be about 10 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. A convenient and safe place, designated by signs, will be appropriated to teams, none of which will be allowed on the play-ground.

Visitors, except a few invited guests, are expected to provide their own refreshments. No huckster or candy-stands will be permitted on the premises.

Contributions of provisions, fruits, &c., to be delivered at the Methodist Church or at the head-quarters on the grounds. Any amount of fresh milk will be acceptable. By order of

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

A generous response has been given to the appeal for sandwiches, cake, &c., but our little visitors have famous appetites of their own, and hosts of hungry friends at home; so that any persons who are disposed to add to the amounts already promised may be sure that nothing will be lost.

On board the train will be taken the ice-cream and lemonade apparatus, in order to give the children a liberal share of these luxuries, which items constitute all the supplies we are required to take with us. Prof. Stigler's full brass band, from Governor's Island, has been engaged to accompany the excursion. In order to gain all possible room for the children, the number of adults accompanying them will be limited. The twelve policemen detailed by Superintendent Kelso will have charge of the platforms of the cars, in order to prevent the children from getting into danger.

On Wednesday, Sept. 4, the seventeenth excursion is to take place, when the children of the Sixth Ward will be given a genuine holiday. In order to reach the children in the crowded neighborhood of the Five Points and the surrounding districts, 3,000 small handbills were circulated yesterday afternoon by the Police of that Ward. These bills read as follows:

A FREE PICNIC
WILL BE GIVEN
THE CHILDREN OF THE SIXTH WARD
at Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers, on Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1872, under the management of the NEW-YORK TIMES.
Police Captain Thomas J. Kennedy and his officers will accompany the excursion and see that all of the boys and girls are brought safe home.
Tickets for this picnic can be got from Capt. Kennedy, at the Franklin-street Station-house.
The Captain wants 2,000 Children to go with him on that day.
Plenty of nice sandwiches, cakes, lemonade, and ice cream will be furnished free of cost.
Those children who receive tickets must report to the Captain, at the Station-house, at 7½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, to march to the boat.
A full Brass Band will be present.
None but children will be taken.

In less than an hour after these placards had been distributed in the tenement-houses, over 2,000 little children besieged the Station-house in Franklin-street, all anxiously inquiring for tickets. The Captain ordered out his reserve platoon to maintain order in the street, and in less than half an hour succeeded in distributing the 2,000 tickets left in his hands. So great is the demand for these tickets that more have been ordered from the printer, and we may be compelled to engage two barges instead of one in order to accommodate all the boys and girls anxious to go. At all events, this will probably be the largest excursion yet given.

The following contributions were received yesterday, for the fund:

Family collection from six children and seven adults	$25 80
Mrs. M.	2 00
Total	$27 80
Previously acknowledged	$19,073 00
Aggregate of fund	$19,100 80

ROWING.

The Great Amateur Boat Race Yesterday—Englehardt the Winner.

The excitement among the boating men was at fever heat during the past few days in anticipation of the Convention, and the race of yesterday. Even the delegates were effected by the contagion, and curtailed their meeting in order to be in time for the race. Two steamboats laid at the Christopher-street dock at 3 o'clock loaded down to the water's edge with anxious and interested spectators; promptly at 3½ P. M. the lines were cast off, and they steamed up to Thirty-fourth-street, where another crowd was in waiting to get on board. The steam-boat P. C. Schultz, chartered exclusively by the Nassau Club, also took some passengers on here, and the three headed for Pleasant Valley, where they arrived about 4 o'clock, finding a propeller at the dock which brought Judge Elliott, of Greenpoint, and a number of Englehardt's friends. A great crowd had already arrived by the regular passenger boats of the Fort Lee line, and the adherents of both men were on the lawn in front of the hotel substantiating their opinions on the merits of the men by purchasing pool checks at the rate of 100 to 80 on Englehardt. The principals in the race, George Englehardt, of the Sewanhaka Boat Club, Greenpoint, L. I., and Richard B. Deeley, of the Gulick Boat Club, New-York, were well guarded and out of sight at temporary head-quarters close to the shore. The judges, Judge Charles B. Elliott for Englehardt, and Mr. Robert Lindsay for Deeley, met and tossed for choice of position, which was won by Englehardt. The stake-boat was then placed one mile and a half south of the first dock, the course being from the dock to and around the stake-boat and return, making three miles. Mr. George Springstein, of the Atalanta Boat Club, acting as referee, declared the water smooth enough, and ordered the men to get ready, all returning to their several steam-boats to follow the competitors over the course. When all had embarked the steamboats looked like great swarms of bees, the enthusiastic spectators hanging on the awnings and guards, the latter being down level with the water with the almost dangerous loads. Ellis and Gilbert Ward and Jas. Ten Eyck was with Deeley, assisting him with his final preparations, while John Biglin performed the like good office for Englehardt. The boat of the latter was built by Mr. Charles B. Elliott, her dimensions being 30 feet length by 10½ inches width. Deeley's boat was built by George Roahr, 28 feet length, 10½ inches width. Englehardt launched his boat at about 4¾ o'clock; he was dressed in knee-breeches, with a drab flannel shirt on, which he removed when ready to start; he had also a strip of blue silk tied tightly around his head. When he uncovered himself his skin appeared clear and smooth, but brown as a chestnut; his bones and muscles stood out in bold relief, and his keen eyes fairly glistened, his easy deportment denoting his coolness and perfect confidence.

Deeley embarked in his light craft about a half hour later, dressed in the regular Gulick racing uniform, red rowing shirt, and white knee-breeches, having a white handkerchief tied about his brow. Deeley looked rather spare, and his countenance did not show that abundance of vitality which we are accustomed to behold in a man in first-rate condition. He also lacked experience in the use of the sliding-seat, which both men used on this occasion.

It was nearly 5½ before the men aligned at the starting point, the water being fair, the tide the last of the flood and nearly slack, the little breeze which had been ruffling the surface being now almost calm. Englehardt took the inside position, and both boats now laid at a perfect parallel with the shore line. At 5:35 the referee sent them off, both men getting a square hold of the water and a fair start, rowing side by side at forty strokes per minute for about a quarter of a mile; then Englehardt drew slightly ahead, showing a full length in front at the half mile, increasing the gap to about four lengths, without apparent exertion, at the end of the mile, which he still widened before the stake-boat was reached, which he (Englehardt) turned in 11 minutes and 40 seconds, Deeley turning 20 seconds later. After the turn was made both men settled down from thirty-eight to thirty-four strokes per minute, Deeley closing up the gap very nicely until within about three lengths of his competitor, the latter keeping him at bay at that, both men rowing in excellent form throughout the race. On the last mile Deeley, making a final effort, reduced the daylight between them to two lengths, which was the distance between him and Englehardt at the end of the race, which the latter won in 23 minutes 10 seconds, amid the most vociferous cheering from the masses ashore and afloat. After the two men had crossed the winning point they approached each other very gracefully and shook hands in token of good will and fellowship. The race over, the smaller boats on the course crowded around the dock, and one could certainly have walked over a half a mile of the river dry shod, they were packed so close. There were at least 5,000 people on the course, and all agree that this was by far the best race of the season. The entire party soon re-embarked and returned to the City, well satisfied with what they had seen.

The Amateur Convention.

The delegates of a number of our amateur clubs throughout the country assembled in council yesterday morning at De Garmo Hall, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, in response to a call issued by Mr. Wm. B. Curtis, of Chicago, who had previously caused a pamphlet to be printed containing all the definitions of the word amateur as applicable to our oarsmen and athletes. This publication was quickly followed by another, which gave a thorough and exhaustive explanation of the present state of affairs, with Mr. Curtis' own views thereon. The great question of the day of course was, "Who will be the amateurs after the Convention," and some of the delegates did not appear to coincide with the opinions given in print. The hour for the meeting had been set at 11 o'clock, but as a train from Philadelphia met with considerable delay on the road, a large number of representatives failed to put in an appearance until some time later. It was nearly noon when the house was called to order by Mr. James Watson, of the Atalanta Club, who had been chosen by acclamation to preside *pro tem.* A committee was appointed to examine the credentials of the delegates and a recess of fifteen minutes taken to allow them to complete their labors. The Committee returning, reported that they had received the necessary documents from the following representatives: From Philadelphia—West Philadelphia Club, J. C. Pinkerton, E. M. Harl; Crescent Club, F. Ward, H. R. Barnhaust; Pennsylvania Club, Jno. Callin, F. W. Murphy; Malta Club, E. G. Lukens, J. Bettigheimer; Quaker City, George W. Parker, J. D. Ferguson; Undine, Wm. R. Tuckie, Vesper H. McMillan, R. C. Mingus; Washington, D. C., Analostan Club, C. L. Prescott, M. Baily; Brooklyn, Long Island, Columbia Club, Messrs. Purss and Foster to alternate with Messrs. Osborne and Johnson; Rochester, N. Y., Riverside Rowing Club, Curtis H. Haskin, T. E. Parsons; Jersey City, Oneida Boat Club, E. C. Neilson, D. S. Gregory, W. T. Walsh; Boston, Union Club, Henry B. Rice; Jamaica Club, George A. Comans; Detroit, Mich., Excelsior Club, W. C. Stoepel, Jos. Johnston; Yonkers, N. Y., Vesper Club, Ben. Mason, Wm. J. Carr; Saginaw, Mich., Wah Wah Sum, Ezra Rust; New-York City, Atalanta Boat Club, James Watson, Russel Withers, Alden Swan; Gulick Club, Timothy Shea, John W. Browning, Wm. Spear; Friendship, P. S. Biglin, John Dangan, Jas. L. McCahill; Bergen Point, N. J., Argonauta Rowing Association, E. P. White, A. R. Warner, W. F. Hobbie.

It was found that quite a number were unprovided with the necessary letters; it was therefore moved and carried that the latter sign a form, which should answer as a voucher that they had been duly authorized to act. The following signatures were affixed: From Harlem, N. Y., Athletic Club, H. E. Buermeyer, H. G. Meeker; Nassau Club, J. H. Miller, John C. Babcock; Gramercy Club, H. J. Railton; Sappho Club, H. M. Knapp; West Brighton, Staten Island, Neptune Club, W. R. Wemple; Newark, N. J., Triton Club, S. N. Penrose; Passaic Club, C. H. Roberts; Philadelphia, Schuylkill Navy, James M. Ferguson; Yonkers, N. Y., Palisade Club, E. A. Rollins; Providence, R. I., Narragansett Boat Club, A. F. Dexter; Albany, N. Y., Mutual Club, Charles Pilpenbrinck. A committee of five was then appointed on permanent organization, consisting of Messrs. Babcock, Parsons, Pinkerton, Johnson and Mason. When they returned with the result of their deliberations, they reported in favor of Mr. James M. Ferguson for President, A. F. Dexter Vice-President, and W. C. Stoepel Secretary, who were all unanimously accepted.

A motion was then made and carried that a committee be appointed to frame a suitable construction of the word amateur, as applicable to the oarsmen under the new national law; also, to draft a code of laws to govern amateur racing. The President then appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs. Pinkerton, Dexter, Parsons, Rice, Babcock, Watson and Roberts.

Considerable argument then ensued, and became lost in a wilderness of parliamentary perplexities; it was finally deemed advisable to adjourn until this morning at 10 o'clock, giving the Committee time to see the race and make their report. They meet at the same place this morning.

UNJUST ASSESSMENTS.

Meeting of the Property-Holders of the Twenty-first Ward to Protest Against Them.

A movement has been inaugurated in several of the up-town Wards of the City among the middle-class property-owners to form themselves into organizations to protest against the late assessments made by the Commissioners, as well as to memorialize Controller Green to do all that lies in his power to aid them in their undertaking. In the Twenty-first Ward the unfairness of the assessment is, perhaps, more flagrant than anywhere else. For instance, it is stated that the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company have property between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets and Lexington and Fourth avenues, which is assessed for this year at $377,000, while the same property last year was assessed at $480,000, showing a decrease of $103,000, when the majority of the other property-owners in the Ward have had their assessments increased. The citizens of this Ward met last evening at No. 435 Third-avenue, W. R. Bernstein in the chair. After several stirring speeches Mr. H. Nieman offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the citizens and tax-payers of the Twenty-first Ward, do believe that the taxation on property in this Ward should be more equalized, so that the rich property-owners should pay their share of the taxes according to the value of their property, as well as we, the small property-owners, who have been overrated in their value of property, through which system the heavy burden of taxation falls on the working classes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we desire most respectfully a general reform in the *modus* of our assessment, and that we look to our most worthy and respected Controller to assist us in our difficulty.

Resolved, That we recommend to Hon. A. Green to appoint according to law another Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments—one that enjoys the confidence and respect of the property-owners and citizens of this Ward.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in our most worthy and respected friend Controller Green, and are confident that he desires to do everything he can for the benefit of the citizens at large.

Resolved, That a committee present these resolutions to Hon. Andrew H. Green at the earliest opportunity.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to wait upon the Controller, and to take such further action as they may deem necessary: H. Nieman, Louis Emene, Thomas Bear, George Koch, and Dr. Schultze.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	66	78	78	74
Stand of Bar. in inch	29.94	29.96	..	29.96
Hygrometer at noon, 68.				

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 66°; 6 A. M., 65°; 9 A. M., 71°. 12 M., 76°; 3 P. M., 76°; 6 P. M., 75°; 9 P. M., 72°; 12 P. M., 70°, Average temperature yesterday, 73¾°.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Hall's Driving Park.

Yesterday was another good day of sport at Hall's track, on the Coney Island road, the attraction being a trot for a purse of $200, offered for horses that had never beaten 2:35, in which there were the following four entered, viz.: J. H. Phillips' blk. s. W. H. Ripley, Harvey Ecks' s. m. Lady Shotwell, Col. Dickey's r. g. Fred Tyler, and Tom King's blk. g. Shot. The attendance was very good, albeit a clouded sky overshadowed the sun and promised a storm. When the judges summoned the horses to the track Shot did not appear. In the pools Ripley sold for $60, Lady Shotwell $30, and Fred Tyler $13.

FIRST HEAT.—They received the word on the first attempt on even terms, but at the turn Ripley went to the front three lengths, with Lady Shotwell second, but she left her feet and Tyler passed her at the quarter-pole in 40 seconds, Ripley was still three lengths in front, Tyler second, two lengths away from Shotwell. On the lower turn Tyler closed on Ripley, and Lady Shotwell improved her position at the half mile. Ripley was a length ahead of Tyler, who was two lengths in front of Lady Shotwell. Time, 1:21. As they went round to the backstretch again they were a length apart, but at the three-quarters Tyler lapped Ripley's wheel and all three made breaks. On the lower turn, however, Ripley came away, and won the heat easily by a length in 2:42½. Tyler second, Shotwell third.

SECOND HEAT.—Ripley the favorite at $30 to $10 against the field. The first attempt was a "go," Ripley and Tyler on even terms, and Shotwell behind. At the turn Ripley again went to the front, and was soon three lengths away, passing the quarter-pole in forty seconds, the same distance ahead of Tyler, who was six lengths ahead of Shotwell. On the lower turn Tyler broke, and Shotwell closed on him. At the half-mile in 1:18½, Ripley was six lengths in front, and opened the gap to ten lengths on the backstretch. He was then taken in hand, and won the heat by six lengths in 2:40. Tyler second, half a length in front of Shotwell.

THIRD HEAT.—No betting. The third score was a "go" on even terms, but on the turn Ripley got away four lengths, and at the quarter-pole was ten lengths in advance. He kept opening the gap to the lower turn the second time, when he was pulled up and jogged home in 2:42½. Tyler second, Shotwell third.

SUMMARY.

HALL'S DRIVING PARK, Coney Island Road, Wednesday, Aug. 28.—Purse $200, for horses that have never beaten 2:35; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

J. H. Phillips' blk. s. W. H. Ripley	1	1	1
Col. Dickey's r. g. Fred Tyler	2	2	2
Harvey Eck's s. m. Lady Shotwell	3	3	3
Tom King's blk. g. Shot	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:21	2:42½
Second heat	40	1:18½	2:40
Third heat	39	1:17	2:42½

After the above trot was decided, two matches were made and trotted which afforded the spectators much amusement.

SUMMARIES.

SAME DAY.—Match $100; mile and re-repeat, in harness, catch weight.

Dan Mace entered s. m. Venus	2	1	1
H. W. Rowe entered br. m. Lady Wells	1	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40½	1:19½	2:42½
Second heat	39	1:18	2:38
Third heat	39	1:18½	2:38

SAME DAY.—Match $200; mile and repeat, catch weight.

J. H. Phillips entered blk. g. Boney, in harness	1	1
A. Rogers entered b. m., no name, road wagon	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	44	1:28	2:57½
Second heat	46	1:30	2:55

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Preparations for the Coming Event.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 28.—The four-mile heat race to-morrow causes great excitement, as eight horses were never known to start in a four-mile race before. The pool-room this evening is full, and the following are the sales of pools:

Four-mile heat race—Frank Hampton, $250; Arizona, $135; Defender, $65; Gayo, $35; King Henry, $30; Blind Tom, $30; Cadence, $13; Gerald, $10.

Steeple-chase handicap—Lochiel, $100; Tammany, $50; Lobelia, $32; Sorrel Dan, $16; Astronomer, $12.

If the weather to-morrow is fine—and there is every prospect of it now—there will be a great crowd at Monmouth Park, and the betting will be heavy.

Long Branch Races—Pool-Selling Last Night.

Today the four-mile heat race and the great handicap steeple-chase is to come off at Long Branch, and the indications are that there will be an immense assemblage of people to witness them. The enthusiasm in regard to these contests manifested itself last night at the pool-rooms of Marshal & Johnson, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, which were crowded with speculators. The betting showed Frank Hampton to be the favorite, but if he goes the distance and beats defender or Arizona it will surprise us. Defender has covered the distance of ground at New-Orleans, and will be a hard one to beat if he comes to the post in good order. The pools ranged as follows:

FOUR-MILE HEATS.

Frank Hampton	$150	$200	$150
Arizona	55	110	65
Defender	40	75	50
Blind Tom	32	34	30
Gerald, Gao, King Henry, Cadence } Field.	51	65	50
Total	$328	$484	$345

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Lochiel, 150 pounds; Lochinvar, 140 pounds }	$50	$75	$24
Tammany, 151 pounds	20	30	20
Astronomer, 128 pounds	17	22	25
Lobelia, 145 pounds	25	50	18
Sorrel Dan, 138 pounds	8	5	6
Total	$120	$182	$992

BASE-BALL.

Athletic vs. Atlantic—A Great Batting Game—The Athletics Win by 26 to 12.

Yesterday afternoon the Atlantics met the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on the Capitoline Grounds, where about 1,500 spectators had gathered in anticipation of a lively contest. The Philadelphians began well with two earned runs, but the Atlantics got to work industriously and batted for three, while two errors by Mack gave them two more, leaving the score at 5 to 2 on the first inning. The second nearly evened the figures, however, as the Athletics got in two more and sent out the Atlantics for nothing, but in the third the order was reversed, and the fourth opened with a score of 7 to 4 in the Atlantics' favor. Then began one of those interminable "streaks" of batting for which the Athletics are so famous, for after chances had been given to retire them for 5 earned runs, they got to work in an almost monotonous manner, and the Atlantics became correspondingly demoralized, the result being a total of 10 runs. The Atlantics, however, struggled bravely on, their batting being excellent, but a further addition of 3 runs in the Athletics' fifth inning placed the result beyond all doubt, and although the Brooklynites fielded well in the sixth, seventh and eighth innings, yet the lead was too much to offset, and they retired defeated by 26 to 12. The game, although somewhat lengthy, was tiresome only on account of the inequality of the contending forces. The Athletics were by no means perfect, Mack being chargeable with several errors, but their batting was remarkably strong. Remsen and Dehlman were the only Atlantic players with clear fielding records, Ferguson and Hall being especially faulty.

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.	2	3	1	0	Barlow, c.	2	3	6	1
McBride, p.	2	2	1	3	Burdock, s. s.	2	3	2	2
Reach, r. f.	4	3	2	0	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	1	2	4
Malone, 1st b.	3	2	15	0	Dehlman, 1st b.	2	2	10	0
Fisher, 2d b.	2	4	2	4	Booth, r. f.	2	3	1	0
Tracey, c. f.	1	2	1	0	Breitt, p.	1	0	0	1
Anson, 3d b.	5	4	2	3	Thake, l. f.	1	1	4	1
Mack, s. s.	3	1	0	4	Hall, 2d b.	1	1	1	1
McGeary, c.	4	3	3	0	Remsen, c. f.	0	0	1	0
Total	26	24	27	14	Total	12	14	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	2	2	0	10	3	0	0	0	[illegible]	26
Atlantic	5	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	12

Runs Earned—Athletic, 9; Atlantic, 5.
Umpire—Mr. Mills, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Today, Mutual vs. Athletic, on the Union Ground.

The Pastimes Beaten by the Boston Club.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Boston Club defeated the Pastimes, of this city, today, by a score of 44 to 1. The Pastime is the best amateur club in Northern New-York.

Cricket.

The match between the St. George Club, of this City, and the Germantown eleven, of Philadelphia, will take place, on to-morrow and Saturday, Aug. 30 and 31, at Hoboken. Game to commence at 11 o'clock each day. The St. George eleven will consist of the following players: Bance, Bowman, Fortun, Gibbs, Jones, Moeran, Tyrrance, Brancker, Stubberfield, Sleigh and Orr. The visiting club is one of the strongest in Philadelphia, and the contest will, no doubt, be close and interesting.

YACHTING.

Contest for the Champion Pennant of the Union Yacht Club.

At the late regatta of the Union Yacht Club, of Long Island, the prizes were awarded to the Vesta, first class, and Lottie B., second class. Protests were entered by Mr. C. M. Felt, owner of the Sophia, in the second class, and Dr. Spear, owner of the Lavine, in the first class. Yesterday was the day agreed upon to sail the race which should determine who should be entitled to fly the champion whip. At 10 o'clock, the time arranged for the start, the Sophia was ready for a race. The wind was light from the south-west, just the wind she wanted, and after waiting more than half an hour without the Lottie B putting in an appearance, she sailed over the course, thereby claiming the whip for the season.

In the second class, the only competitor, the Lavine, came up at about 1½, and having expressed a willingness to race, was speedily placed in position. The race was between the Lavine, 26 feet 4 inches, Capt. Dr. Spier, and the Vesta, 30 feet, Capt. Keymer.

The course was from a stake-boat anchored in Gravesend Bay, to and around Swash Buoy, thence to Casey's and Spar Buoys, repeating the course. The Vesta withdrew from the race.

Off to Europe.

The following passengers left, per steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, yesterday for Liverpool:

W. St. J. Jervey, J. A. Emmons, Miss L. Van Biarcone, Mrs. J. D. Hatch, Miss Anna Rowland, F. P. Updike, Mrs. Mary Updike, H. E. Updike, Mr. and Mrs. A. Trapaga, infant and maid, Samuel Bird, F. J. Marsden, Miss Fannie Humber, Col. N. Lees, W. Monro, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Garfield and child, Joseph Wallace, J. B. Wallace, C. J. Bell, Miss Douglass, Miss Crease, Mrs. Bushby, Miss Annie Bushby, Miss Jane Bushby, Master George Bushby, Master Helencken, K. Yuri, K. Iwaine, Rev. C. T. Woods daughter and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wetmore, infant, nurse and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington and 2 children, J. Wetting, Mr. Decudra, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Forrester, Capt. Monro.

Cleaning the Streets.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Bureau of Street-cleaning, made his weekly report to the Board of Police, yesterday, from which it appears that during last week 213 miles of streets were cleaned once, 76 miles twice, 15 miles three times, and 8 miles four times. Total, 312 miles cleaned; 8,960 loads of ashes and 4,835 loads of dirt were removed from the City. The cost of cleaning the streets was as follows:

Labor of sweepers, 2,357 days at $1 75 per day	$4,124 75
Labor of cart-drivers, 428½ days at $1 75 per day	749 87
Labor of ash cartmen, 668¾ days at $4 per day	2,674 00
Labor of dirt cartmen, 559 days at $4 per day	2,236 00
Total	$9,784 62

Personal.

Earl Dunraven, of Ireland, and George M. Pullman, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House. Lieut. R. F. Bates, of the United States Army; Col. E. L. Jewell, of New-Orleans, and Judge Edward Richardson, of Mississippi, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Capt. J. Macaulay, of the steam-ship China; Col. R. Simms, of New-Orleans, and R. E. Rivers, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel. H. R. Pierson, of Albany; E. H. Collins, of New-Hampshire, and George M. Robeson, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. John F. Winslow, of Poughkeepsie, and Fred. C. Alley, of the United States Navy, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

COTTON-GROWERS ALARMED.

Heavy Drouth in Arkansas and Elsewhere South.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—Accounts from Indian Bay, Ark., are that no rain has fallen in that section for seven weeks. The cotton will not yield more than a third of the usual average. Planters from West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi state the drouth is causing the cotton to rust and shed, and that unless they have rain very soon the crop will be a failure.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Tour of Naval Inspection—Another Promised Prize-Fight.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 28.—Gen. Jacob Zeilin, chief officer of the Marine Corps, officially visited Charlestown Navy-yard today. He will visit Portsmouth to-morrow.

Two marines, named Welsh and Donnelly, were taken today from the United States frigate Worcester, now in the stream, and were sent to the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn. They were tried at sea for using disrespectful language to an officer, and one account states they struck the fleet marine officer, Major Butler. They were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each, but the sentence was commuted at Washington to four years each.

A large party of roughs left Boston this morning, said to be bound for Campobello Island, off Eastport, Me., to witness a prize-fight between Timony, of Providence, and Kelly, of Boston. It is reported that the fight will take place on Friday morning.

WEATHER REPORT.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—8 P. M.—The area of diminished pressure has advanced eastward to Illinois and Northern Missouri. Areas of cloud and rain have prevailed from the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes and North-west, with fresh to occasionally brisk winds. Clear weather is generally prevailing over the New-England States, with northerly to westerly winds; cloudy and partly cloudy weather over the Middle States, with northerly to easterly winds; cloudy and threatening weather over the South Atlantic States, with variable winds; partly cloudy weather from Tennessee to the Gulf. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

Easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and areas of rain on Thursday for the Middle States, and extend over New-England on Thursday evening. Cloudy weather and areas of rain for the South Atlantic States. Generally clear weather from the Central Gulf to Tennessee, and rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clear weather for the North-west, and extend eastward to Lake Michigan and Indiana by Thursday morning, and over Kentucky, Ohio and western Lake Erie by Thursday evening. Morning signals ordered.

CALIFORNIA.

A Railway Meeting at San Diego.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—An immense railroad meeting at San Diego, last night, was addressed by Col. Scott, Wm. B. Ransom, Prof. Agassiz, Govs. Throckmorton and McCormick, and others.

It is rumored that some of the witnesses in the Stokes case are in San Francisco.

OHIO.

The Northern Ohio Fair Association.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The third annual meeting of the Northern Ohio Fair Association will commence in this city in September next. The grounds and exhibition rooms of the Association have been greatly enlarged and improved. The premiums this season will amount to $30,000, $6,400 of which is for racing.

Boiler Explosion—Three Persons Killed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The boiler in the rolling-mill of Brown, Bonnell & Co., in Youngstown, Ohio, exploded this morning, and the fireman was instantly killed. A large piece of the boiler fell in the house of Wm. Quingley, and instantly killed Mrs. Quingley and child, and fatally injured Mr. Quingley. The mill will be stopped about one month. The loss is $20,000.

The Cornell University Case.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The first hearing in the suit of W. A. Woodward against Ezra Cornell, founder of the Cornell University, to recover $117,000 for locating Government lands granted to the University, was had here today before the referee, Eugene A. Brewster. The case will probably continue several months. The plaintiff was examined today.

The Case of the Cuban Privateer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—In the United States District Court, today, Judge Knowles adjudged the Cuban war vessel, the schooner Pioneer, forfeited to the United States, and ordered a warrant of sale.

A Deaf and Dumb Man Killed.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Jacob Hoag, a deaf and dumb man, about sixty years of age, was struck by a train going south on the Harlem Railroad at Martindale Station, yesterday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. He was walking on the track toward the depot, when the train came up behind him, and before he discovered it the disaster occurred.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson recently submitted for the opinion of the Attorney-General, the following question: At what rates, in view of the amendments of June 6, 1872, should internal revenue taxes be required upon tobacco which was stored in an export bonded warehouse on or since June 6, 1872, when withdrawn for consumption or sale in this country. After reviewing the law upon the subject, the Attorney-General says: Assuming that the word "now" means the 6th of June, and it follows that there is no way in which tobacco stored in a bonded warehouse between said date and the 1st of July, can, after the latter date, be withdrawn for exportation without prepayment of the tax, for on the 1st of July the old law was repealed, and the right to withdraw tobacco after that date for exportation with respect to the time when it was stored, is precisely the same as the right to withdraw tobacco for consumption or sale. I do not see what difference it makes to the Government whether tobacco is taken from a bonded warehouse or manufactory after the 1st of July upon the payment of the new tax, unless possibly the payment may be a little longer delayed in the one than in the other case. On the 6th of June, it is said, there were large quantities of tobacco in transitu from the manufactory to bonded warehouses, and it certainly seems inequitable that tobacco which reached the warehouses on the 5th of June, and was withdrawn after the 1st of July should pay a tax of only twenty cents per pound, while the same kind of tobacco that reached the warehouse two days afterward, and was withdrawn at the same time, is compelled to pay a tax of thirty-two cents a pound. Congress, with a to the injustice view that might be worked by a change in the law before it should be known to those whose interests were to be affected thereby, provided that section 31 should go into effect on the 1st of July, and the residue of the act, with a few exceptions, on the 1st of August. Where it was evident no harm could result, the act in a few instances, and where it is so expressly provided, takes effect upon its passage. One of the evils of our legislation is the frequent changes in the revenue system of the country, and, unless it clearly appears that the intent of Congress is otherwise, they ought to be construed so as to affect with equal justice all those upon whom they are intended to operate. My opinion is that all tobacco stored in bonded warehouses, and withdrawn for sale or consumption before the 1st of July, 1872, is subject to the taxes prescribed by the act of July 2, 1868, and that all tobacco in bonded warehouses on the said 1st of July withdrawn after that date for the same purposes is subject to the tax prescribed by the act of June 6, 1872.

MARINE CORPS REPORTS.

The officers detailed last June to recruit men for service in the United States Marine Corps continue at work under the superintendence of Col. McCauley. The reports for July were very satisfactory, but it is now ascertained that the return for August will be so much smaller as to require another month to fill all the vacancies in the ranks. The results obtained are very unequal in the different cities, Newark, N. J., for instance, showing thus far a larger number of recruits than New-York, with eight times the population. The rendezvous at Worcester, Mass., under the command of Lieut. Wallace, has been discontinued for want of success. Lieut. C. F. Williams has been transferred from Scranton to Baltimore, and Lieut. A. H. O'Brien from Allentown to Newark, N. J., relieving Lieut. Henry P. Cochrane, who is directed to establish a new rendezvous in Wilmington, Del.

A GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN ST. LOUIS.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the District-Attorney at St. Louis to select in that city as a site for a Government building, block No. 129, the value of which is appraised at $696,050, or $196,050 in excess of the appropriation made by Congress. The purchase will be made, provided the citizens will advance the latter amount, this site appearing to be the favorite locality of the citizens. If this should not be done, it is probable instructions will be forwarded to purchase the Crow building, the appropriation being sufficient for the purpose.

THE STEAM-FOG SIGNAL.

The Light-house Board gives notice that a ten-inch steam-fog whistle has been established at Seguin Light Station, on Seguin Island, off the mouth of the Kennebec River, coast of Maine. During thick or foggy weather the signal will be sounded at intervals of fifty-two seconds, the lenght of each blast being eight seconds. The machinery is placed in a small wooden building about eight yards to the southward of the light-house, and is 140 feet above mean sea level.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master George W. Tyler and Ensign Edward O. Field have been ordered to torpedo duty. Chief-Engineer George R. Johnson has been detached from League Island and is ordered as Fleet Engineer at the South Pacific Station. Chief-Engineer H. H. Stewart is ordered to League Island. Lieut. D. Delehanty has been detached from the Canandaigua and is ordered to the Portsmouth.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

The President appointed the following named Postmasters: Charles C. Gapen, at Lacon, Ill.; Luther C. Pratt, at Naugatuck, Conn., Francis C. De Imling, at Virginia City, Nevada; Alexander McDonell, at Benecia, Cal.; Ambrose E. Gorton, at Chittenango, N. Y.; John R. Beaty, at Eaton, Ohio.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized the following Consuls: Teodora Lemmen Meyer, Consul-General of Costa Rica for the State of California; Francisco Herrera, Consul of Costa Rica at San Francisco; Washington Booth, Consul of Chili at Baltimore; Edward Shippen, Consul of Chili at Philadelphia.

BUSINESS AT THE DEPARTMENTS.

President Grant, accompanied by Gen. Porter, arrived here this morning. Secretary Fish was a passenger on the same train. The clerks were again at their desks, transacting business, and there were a number of persons in the reception-room, awaiting interviews.

ENCOURAGING SHIP-BUILDING.

The Treasury Department, today, decided not to exact the bond prescribed by the regulations of Aug. 2 last in regard to imported raw materials for manufacture into articles for ship-building, the Department relying upon its lien upon the vessels for the collection of the duty, in case they subsequently accrue.

A BELL-BOAT IN HUMBOLDT BAY.

Notice has also been given that a bell-boat has been moored in sixteen fathoms of water off the bar at the entrance to Humboldt Bay, California. The bell should be heard three-quarters of a mile, the distance depending, however, on the wind and the roughness of the sea.

THE KUKLUX PARDONS.

The warrants for the pardon of David Collins, William Teal, Amos Owen and William Scrugy, Kuklux convicts in Albany Penitentiary, have been prepared at the Department of State, and will be signed by the President to-morrow and duly forwarded.

IN THE CASE OF COBB.

The North Carolina Republican members of Congress and others are making strenuous efforts to have Supervisor Cobb retained, and the matter will be settled by the President to-morrow.

A UNITED STATES BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The report recommending the selection of a site for a Government building in Philadelphia will not be acted on before the return of Secretary Boutwell.

THE CABINET GATHERING.

A Cabinet meeting is to be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. All the members are here except Messrs. Boutwell and Robeson. The latter will return to Washington to-morrow night.

THE STEAMER WYOMING.

The United States steamer Wyoming arrived at Key West yesterday from Aspinwall, and has been ordered to New-Bedford to recruit the health of her officers and crew.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Maennerchor gave a Summer night's festival at Jones' Wood yesterday.

The New-York Central Schuetzen Corps held its second annual schuetzen festival at Elm Park, yesterday, which was attended by a prize distribution.

The sailing vessel Alexander Mitchell, from Liverpool, landed 122 emigrant passengers at Castle Garden yesterday, and the Marco Polo, from Bremen, landed 183 emigrants.

The Fulton ferry-boat Mineola collided, yesterday morning, with a sloop laden with brick, and had the forward guards torn off before the pilot could get her clear.

Henry Graff, ten years of age, of No. 58 Ridge-street, was kicked by a horse at No. 53 Ridge-street, yesterday morning, and was so badly injured that he died soon after.

The Ninth Ward Citizens' Club held a meeting at No. 309 Bleecker-street last night to arrange for a picnic on the 12th of September. The club is purely social in its character at present.

The members of the Stock Exchange, yesterday, passed resolutions in regard to the death of Mr. Henry H. Ward, for many years a member of the Exchange, and resolved to attend the funeral on Friday in a body, in respect to the memory of the deceased.

A passing train on the Elevated Railroad, at Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street, yesterday, frightened a horse upon which Louis Moore, aged eleven years, of No. 543 West Twenty-sixth-street, was riding. The lad was thrown to the pavement and seriously injured.

P. T. Barnam has purchased Lent's Circus, including the buildings in Fourteenth-street, and will enlarge and improve the concern and open his great menagerie, museum and circus early in November. Mr. Barnum has arranged with Mr. Geo. Wood for permission to exhibit in this City.

In the case of Josephine Musgrove, who was arrested on suspicion of being the mother of the infant whose remains were found in the coal-cellar of No. 25 Commerce-street, on Friday last, presenting evidences of strangulation on its neck, on the evidence of Mr. W. D. Waterman, Eliza Lee and others, the jury on the inquest exonerated Miss Musgrove from the suspicion which had been cast upon her. She was therefore discharged from custody.

BROOKLYN.

The Controller is still waiting patiently for some of the tardy Police Court Clerks to send in their monthly returns of fines, &c., collected.

Ground was broken, yesterday morning, for the new armory for the Twenty-third Regiment, on Clermont-avenue, between the Rink and Myrtle-avenue.

The Special Committee of the Common Council, yesterday, awarded the contract for repairing the Hamilton-avenue Bridge to James O'Connell, at $3,200.

The Police Commissioners met, yesterday, to hear complaints against officers. Several were fined from three to five days' pay for being off post without leave.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the residence of Edward F. Daily, No. 988 Atlantic-street, was entered by burglars, who took $195 from Mr. Daily's vest pocket.

Peter McLaughlin's two-story frame dwelling in Union-street, near Buffalo-avenue, was destroyed by fire Tuesday at midnight. Insured in the Lafayette Insurance Company for $1,500. Furniture all saved.

The Oil Inspector has entered a complaint against A. Nolan, of No. 103 Bridge-street, for selling naphtha or "liquid gas" for kerosene, from the explosion of which two severe accidents occurred on Monday.

A case is being tried by Justice Delmar, to test the validity of the order of the Park Commissioners prohibiting carriages returning from a funeral from passing through Prospect Park. The hearing is adjourned to 6th September.

On Tuesday night a burglar, who gives his name as Abraham Duryee, was arrested in the basement of Mr. Beach's residence, No. 357 Yates-avenue, while in the act of forcing the door that leads to the first floor. He had entered through the front grating.

The application by the Staten Island Railroad Company to have the road released of the lien of two judgments heretofore obtained by Mrs. Madden and Mrs. Landers, two sufferers by the Westfield disaster, was argued, yesterday, before Judge McCue. Decision reserved.

STATEN ISLAND.

The residence of George Andrews, at Tompkinsville, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was caused by a stable-man lighting his pipe in a barn adjoining the premises. The loss will be about $1,300.

Today the Board of Excise of Edgewater will sit in Stapleton to grant licenses. All who fail to comply with the village ordinance or sell liquors without license will be dealt with according to the law of the new charter.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Health Inspector reports seven new cases of small-pox.

An infant child of Mr. John Ferkleboch, of No. 66 Albany-street, Newark, was scalded by a cup of hot coffee at the supper-table on Monday night. She died Tuesday night.

Roger E. Boyle, who presented a forged check for $400 to the Hudson County Bank a few days ago, was yesterday committed for trial to the County Jail by Justice Keese.

A petition to Mayor O'Neill is being circulated in Jersey City, requesting him to sign the warrants of the Board of Police Commissioners for the pay of policemen.

Thomas Farley arrived at his home, yesterday, after a month's imprisonment in the County Jail, to which he was committed for assault with intent to kill his wife. He was again locked up for beating his wife, and last night attempted to hang himself in his cell. He was discovered and cut down before life was extinct.

[Advertisement.]

Young men and young women are often in a quandary as to what they can do best; whether they shall follow mechanism or music; law, medicine, or divinity. Phrenology would aid them in deciding wisely whether it should be one or the other. Examinations, with written charts, given daily at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A chandelier containing four large lamps, filled with BARSTOW & BUSH'S OIL, fell, yesterday, in Newark, and were all broken, but the oil did not ignite. Give it a trial.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Vandalia*, at 11 A. M.... For Havana and West Indies, by the *Crescent City*, at 2 P. M.... For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, at 11 A. M.

FRIDAY.

For Aspinwall and Central and South American ports, by the *Rising Star*, at 10 A. M.... For Havana and Mexico, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Helvetia, for London.—Mrs. Van Hamm, Mrs. and Miss O. Raoux, Mrs. Julia Magnus and infant, Mr. Wyatt, Mrs. Sarah A. Sharp, Miss Mary R. Bixby, Christopher Benham, William S. Wheatley, Virgile Bonnefous, S. Hart Davies, Miss Beverley, Mrs. Lavers, Miss Hayward, D. Sinclair.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:24 | Sun sets....6:38 | Moon rises...12:55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.4:26 | Gov. Island.5:15 | Hell Gate.....6:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool and Queenstown, Chas. G. Francklyn; Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Nemesis, (Ger.,) Ernsten, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Gen. Sedgwick, Ellis, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Georgia, Holmes, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan O Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Wamsutta Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Khandeisk, (Br.,) Jewett, Liverpool, Arkell Tufts & Co.; Ellen Southard, Wadsworth, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Victoria Peres, Lindsley, Maracaibo, Perez & Obbaris; Heiress, (Br.,) Caulkins, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Algeria, (Br.,) Anderson, Hamburg, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Tempo, (Ital.,) Michelini, Queenstown or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs Teresina, (Span.,) Maristany, Barcelona, &c., E. Puig & Co.; Stradella, (Ger.,) Grahl, Stettin, Tetens & Bockmann; J. M. Barna, Arnott, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Sidney A. Jenkins, (Br.,) Roberts, Queenstown or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley.

Schrs. Georgietta Lawrence, Randall, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Tempo, (Br.,) Ward, Halifax, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Barge C. Mowe, Robertson, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Koln, (N. G.,) Franke, Bremen Aug. 13, and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 28, lat. 43 16, lon. 44 17, passed schr. Tubal Cain, bound E.; 25th, lat. 42 40, lon. 55 40, steam-ship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg; 27th, off Fire Island, a British ——, showing international signals L. D. F. C., bound W.

Ship Charles H. Marshall, Forester, (late Marshall,) Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 400 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Took the northern passage, and had westerly winds throughout; was 28 ds. W. of the Banks; had 5 deaths and 1 birth; July 23, Capt. C. H. Marshall, a native of New-York, died; body still on board.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool 25 ds., with mdse. and 122 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Made a northern passage, and had light variable winds; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Konkordia, (Nor.,) Malbach, Newport 45 ds., with railway iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather; has been 16 ds. west of the Banks. Aug. 21, lat. 49 5, lon. 61 38, spoke bark Iron Age, (Br.,) from Caibarien, for Falmouth, England.

Bark Candido, (Ital.,) Trapani, Cette 44 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agesta. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather; was 14 ds. N. of Bermuda; passed Gibraltar July 27.

Bark Egir, (Norw.,) Wiener, Gottenburg 38 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Wallace, Adams, London 59 ds., with mdse. to Noah Emory. Took the middle passage and strong W. winds up to the Banks; from thence 26 ds. with light W. winds and calms.

Bark Chiarini, (Ital.,) Gargiulo, Marseilles 59 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar July 10; made a southern passage, and had fine weather; was 18 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Bark Olaf Glas, (Swed.,) Nernst, Leith 41 ds., with old rails to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Made a northern passage, and had variable weather; was 13 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Adams, (Ital.,) Goslero, Alicante 42 ds., with old rails to A. P. Agresta. Had fine weather and was 14 ds. W. of Saber Island.

Bark Marco Polo, (N. G.,) Minssen, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. and 183 passengers to Hermann Koop & Co. Made a northern passage and had fine weather and light breezes; was 15 ds. from the Banks.

Bark Blanche, (of Halifax,) Vaughan, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with 500 tons plaster to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark G. P. Payzant, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Knowlton, Ardrossan 73 ds., with pig-iron to Richard Irwin & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong winds up to the Banks; from thence 30 ds., with light winds and thick fog.

Bark Baltic, (Rus.,) Fonner, Shield 56 ds., with old rails to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had light winds and fine weather.

Bark Choice, (Br.,) Ganel, Swansea 48 ds., with railway iron to order. Had variable winds; was 28 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark David, (N. G.,) Schoraki, Newport 56 ds., with railway iron to order. Took the northern passage and had variable weather; was 23 ds. W. of the Banks; July 12, Julius Hermann, aged 21 years, a native of Danzig, fell from the foretopsail yard overboard, and was drowned.

Brig Nuovo Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Marseilles 48 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 26; took the southern passage and had fine weather; has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Marseilles 50 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar July 25; took the southern passage and had fine weather; has been 8 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig G. J. Troop, (of Arichat,) Terrio, Little Glace Bay, C. B., with coal to Heney & Parker.

Brig Sally Brown, Matthews, Cow Bay 15 ds., with 570 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to master.

Brig Oriana, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Doane, Mayagues, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig W. B. Lewis, Lewis, Calais, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Hutchinson, Charleston 7 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Fernandina 12 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot. Had light E. winds and calms; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Hamburg, Hall, Alma, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Capella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Rockland, N. B., 16 ds., with 225 tons building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Geo. G. Jewett, Patterson, St. John, N. B., 16 ds., with lumber to Jewett & Pitcher—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Eveline, Gilmore, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Ealista, Spear, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Saxon, Abbott, Franklin, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Belle Brown, Hall, Vinal Haven, with stone to Bridge Company.

Schr. John Somes, Heath, Dix Island, with stone to Bridge Company.

Schr. Parallel, Hadley, Whiting, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Virginia, Hall, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Company.

Schr. L. O. Chase, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Kate Mitchell, Eastman, Gardiner, with lumber to Muldon & Sanford.

Schr. Annie Smith, Freeman, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Leontine, Brewer, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Bearse, Portland, with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Charley Miller, Price, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Josephine, Kane, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Hulse, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Convoy, Mitchell, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Ben Borland, Watson, Vinal Haven, with stone to New-York Post-office.

Schr. Jachin, Ferguson, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Harriet Newall, Newton, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Fanny Pike, Demming, Calais, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Blandon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oliver Elisabeth, ——, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. H. T. Townsend, Hirsey, Calais, with lumber to Boardman & Co.

Schr. Terrapin, Wooster, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. J. Crammer, Crammer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Hannah, Blackman, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence.
Schr. Estelle, Ward, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Empire, Hatch, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. Ella Barnes, Bayles, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Providence.
Schr. R. M. Atwood, Taylor, New-London.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton.
Schr. T. W. Dickenson, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. Wm Farren, Lindsley, Providence.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Providence.
Schr. A. M. Bailey, Hammill, Virginia.
Schr. Exerter, Pendleton, New-Haven.
Schr. R. L. Sherman, Phinney, Boston.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Ponder, Providence.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Wareham.
Schr. Pavillion, Parker, Norwich.
Schr. Yarmouth, Baker, Virginia.
Schr. Baltic, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Burnett, Nelson, Norwich.
Schr. Osburn, Curtis, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Java and Manhattan, for Liverpool; Nemesis, for Bremen; Helvetia, for London; Iowa, for Glasgow; Gen. Sedgwick, for New-Orleans; Georgia, for Charleston; Zodiac, for Morehead City, N. C. Bark Said Bin Sultan, for Yarmouth.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Arr., steamer Malta, from Liverpool; barkentine New-England, from Pernambuco, Russia.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—Arr., schrs. Mary Collins, from Boston; Lilly, from New-York.

Sld., steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 28.—A steam-pump has been sent into the New-England, and the tug-boat Stroud took her in tow today to Portland.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 28.—Passed out, barks Heroine, for Aspinwall; Kundtzer, for Falmouth.

FERNANDINA, Aug. 24.—Vessels in port: Barks Joshua Loring, Sarah A. Dudman, Prowess, ready; brig Adeline Richardson, ready; schr. A. E. Eaton, ldg.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 28.—Arr., ships Westmoreland, and Tuscarora, from Liverpool; Josephine Oulton, from New-York; barks Aurora, from Rotterdam; Agnes Campbell, from London; Enchantress, from Liverpool; Martha A. McCrea, from Havre; Emma Muir, from Falmouth.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 28.—The steamer Franconia, from New-York, reports: Last evening, seven miles from Cape Cod, between that point and Nanset, encountered the schr. M. A. Folsom, 386 tons, with Capt. Roe, mate and crew, seven in number, clinging to her bottom. The vessel left Boston at 5 A. M., yesterday, and at 1 P. M. was struck by a whirlwind and capsized.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto, from New-York; Saragossa, from Baltimore.

Sld., brig G. S. Berry, for Fall River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 28.—Arr., Brig Mary Cobb, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; schrs. John A. Hancock and E. B. Wheaton, Philadelphia, for Boston; C. G. Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Ephraim and Anna, Philadelphia, for Rockport, Mass.; Ella, from do., for Bangor; Glenwood, from do., for Hingham; S. J. Gilmore, from do., for Saco; Spartel, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke; Vashti R. Gates, Calais, for New-Bedford.

The last-mentioned vessel was run into this morning, while at anchor, by the schr. Mary F. Pike, and had her port main-rigging carried away.

Sld., all vessels bound W.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Jissore, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McLellan, from Antwerp, which arr. 27th, cargo to Funch, Edye & Co., reports: made a northern passage, and had light westerly winds the entire passage; has been 10 ds. W. of the Banks. July 28, off Libby, spoke bark Nenuphar, (Br.,) from Antwerp, for New-Orleans; same time, ship Laurens, from Dunkirk, for Philadelphia. Aug. 6, lat. 50 41 N., lon. 25 W., bark Barbadoes, bound E.

Sloop Norma, (lighter,) before reported on the Grid-iron, Hell Gate, has been got off by Wreck Master Brown, and put on the beach at Astoria, where she will stop the leak, and afterwards haul on the railways.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
NOVELTIES IN
BELTS WITH PENDANTS,
CHATELAINES, FANS,
TABLETS, SMELLING BOTTLES,
IN SILVER, SILVER GILT, SILVER "OXYDE."

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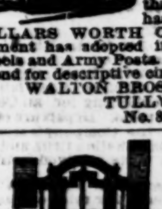
Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.



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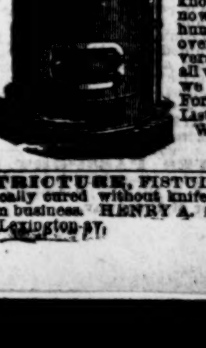

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